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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

No. 27,388 HONG KONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1930. PRICE $3.00 Per Month.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR. — The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 1/6 15/16.

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FATE OF THE BRITISH NAVY

LABOUR GOVERNMENT WANTS THE BATTLESHIP TO GO

RISKS OF WAR

LORD BRIDGEMAN'S WARNING AGAINST REDUCTION

The elaborate plans and preparations made in connection with the assembling of the historic five-Power Naval Conference on January 21 are practically completed. The opening ceremony will be staged in the magnificent Royal Gallery in the House of Lords, where at eleven o'clock in the morning His Majesty will take his seat on the throne, brought from Buckingham Palace. The King, who will be attired in morning dress, (which all the delegates will habitually wear), will be attended by his Royal suite, and will deliver a speech in the presence of a brilliant gathering of delegates, diplomats, Cabinet members, and other distinguished visitors, and immediately afterwards withdraw, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, as President of the Conference, will open discussions, to be followed by the other delegations in the English alphabetical order.

HEADQUARTERS AT ST. JAMES'S

London, Yesterday.

The real home of the conference, however, where future deliberations will be held, will be State apartments in St. James' Palace. Here all thought, money and time are able to achieve has been done in adapting the stately rooms to the exceptional requirements. Priceless pictures and gleaming armour on the walls will add to the dignity of the surroundings. In Queen Anne's drawing-room a large table will accommodate the delegates for the principal and larger meetings. Nearly all the smaller salons have been set aside for the use of the secretariat. Unprecedented arrangements have been made for the benefit of the Press, of which there will be hundreds of representatives from all over the world.

PREMIER AND PRESS

Mr. MacDonald received British and foreign journalists to-day, and detailed the British naval policy, which is based on increased security, due to the recent peace agreements. Therefore, a real advance in naval disarmament should be possible. The strength of the navy, army and air forces should be proportionate to the risks in war, and it should be decreased when the risks decreased. "If we fail to agree now, it will be another twenty years of competitive building." If an international equilibrium of building in numbers and tonnage were secured, the reductions would not endanger national security.

BATTLESHIP TO GO?

"We do not enter the conference bound hand and foot. We only move if the nations move correspondingly." Agreement would have to cover a period of years, probably to 1936. The Government would urge the disappearance of the battleship. As regards cruisers, the question related largely to the distribution of tonnage within the category of the cruiser. Great Britain favoured the complete abolition of submarines or the reduction to a minimum. The fate of destroyers depended on submarines.—Reuter.

DEPENDENCE ON THE NAVY

Rugby, Yesterday.

The expressed aim of the British Government in entering next week's Naval Conference is to achieve a maximum reduction in naval armaments commensurate with international security, avoiding proposals that would wreck chances of agreement, and bearing constantly in mind the extent of the British Empire and its dependence on the Navy for the protection of her seaborne trade and maritime communications. Justification for the hope that such reduction may safely be realised is to be found primarily in the numerous instruments for entrenching security which have been signed since the war.

WORLD PEACE

The Covenant of the League of Nations, the Washington Treaty, the Locarno Treaties, the Optional Clause and the Pact of Paris are the most notable of these instruments, but, in addition, there has been a number of regional agreements to which the signatories attach considerable importance for the maintenance of world peace. The cumulative effect of these agreements, it is felt, make some advance in the direction of naval disarmament possible, for, in the view of the Government, military force must bear some relation to the immediate risk of war which, as a result of these agreements, has been reduced, and it is bad statesmanship to maintain armaments beyond necessity.

DANGEROUS TENDENCY

It is the opinion of the Government that the dangerous tendency within recent years to expand world naval armaments may, unless checked, lead to competition.

There are three ways in which the problem of naval reduction may be approached.

Firstly, by the reduction of the fleets in being; secondly, by the reduction of the programmes sanctioned by the various Governments, and thirdly, by the extension of the lives of existing ships.

In regard to battleships, the Washington Treaty left their age at 20 years. If that life can be extended the coming conference to 25 years the result will be equivalent to reduction.

THE CRUISER PROBLEM

As to cruisers, the problem is largely that of the distribution of tonnage within the cruiser categories and of agreeing upon what should be the equilibrium as between nation and nation in the number of cruisers.

If, without sacrificing security, agreement can be reached on these lines, stopping competition, then the power and force of a politicial agreement to prevent war is automatically strengthened and the prospect of more complete disarmament, when the time comes to review the agreements, is improved.

In setting out on the tasks of the conference the British Government, therefore, bases itself on the assumption that for a considerable period peace is secure, and that the mere fact that a naval agreement is reached will increase the feeling of security.

STEP BY STEP.

Even if the result of the conference does not fulfil all the hopes of those responsible for convening it, the British Government are determined to do everything within their power to show the world that it is prepared to proceed step by step to a satisfactory solution of the disarmament problem.

But everything is dependent on international agreement. Great Britain will take no step towards disarmament merely as a gesture. All that can reasonably be done in that way has been done. Britain can only move on condition that other nations move correspondingly, and any agreement which comes out of the conference must really represent international policy.

REPLACEMENT SHIPS

An international agreement to extend the life and reduce the size and gun power of replacement battleships would be a great step forward. Agreement regarding cruisers, as to number, size and distribution, would also represent a most valuable advance. As to submarines, the Government favours their complete abolition, but failing that, they aim at reducing their size and number to a minimum. Here again, however, the question arises of achieving a satisfactory equilibrium between nation and nation and the discussion of this point at the conference will be highly important.

OTHER VIEWS RESPECTED

It is fully recognised that the points of view of individual nations, if unduly stressed, might destroy the chance of valuable results. So far as the British Government is concerned, they will go into the conference prepared to favour proposals which will represent not merely their own point of view, but which will represent the most helpful basis for reaching a general agreement.

LORD BRIDGEMAN'S WARNING

Viscount Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty in the late Conservative Government, addressing a special public meeting of the Navy League, spoke on the subject of the naval conference. He said that the cruiser problem was a difficulty in 1927, and it was a most serious difficulty now. Our building policy had been one of slow replacement and, within the next ten years, 35 of our existing cruisers would be obsolete. This made the suspension of two cruisers which were already begun without any equivalent sacrifice by other countries very disquieting.

He referred to the statement of Mr. A. V. Alexander the present First Lord of the Admiralty, that we were willing to reduce our cruiser strength to 50 ships. He said that Mr. Alexander's reason for this was most unconvincing.

THE KELLOGG PACT

It was that the Kellogg Pact had made all the difference between the seventy cruisers we wanted in 1927 and the fifty we wanted now. If the Kellogg Pact was the only reason, why should it have such obviously different effects upon different countries? Apparently it caused other countries to increase their cruisers and Great Britain was the only one which was led to reduce. "We cannot go on giving something for nothing," Lord Bridegman added. He believed that an agreement could be reached in the spirit of give and take, but the other people must give as well as ourselves.—British Wireless Service.

Earlier News

Rugby, Yesterday.

The first plenary session of the Naval Conference, which begins in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords next Tuesday morning, is expected to last two hours. Speeches will be simultaneously broadcast from British stations, and will be transmitted also on British Broadcasting Company's short wave, Empire Station 5SW, to enable them to be relayed in the Dominions and elsewhere.

Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air, referring last night to the coming Naval Conference, said that he believed that by the substitution of the aeroplane for more archaic weapons of defence economies could be effected. But knowing the terrible power of that weapon, and how it could be directed against large and helpless populations he prayed God they would never have to call upon the service over which he presided.—British Wireless Service.

BANDITS FIRE ON GUNBOATS

RETIRE TO COVER AFTER HEAVY CASUALTIES

ADMIRAL KEPT BUSY

The local Naval H.Q. are in receipt of a telegram from Admiral Chan Chak, stating that upon his arrival on January 14 at Machien, near Hoihow, a group of bandits fired on the gunboats. After an exchange of fire lasting two hours, the bandits, having suffered heavy casualties, retired for cover. The Admiral will concentrate all his gunboats at Hoihow, with the intention to land the marines in order to surround and exterminate the bandits.—Canton News Agency.

AMERICA AND THE WORLD COURT

LITTLE LIKELIHOOD OF ADHERENCE

MR. HOOVER KEEN

Washington, Yesterday.

President Hoover gave a luncheon to General Smuts to-day, the guests including the Secretaries of War and Commerce General Smuts' visit has naturally stimulated interest in political circles. United States' adherence to the World Court appears of little likelihood, however, but Mr. Hoover will ask the Senate to ratify its adherence at the current session of Congress. The Government will not be in a position to participate in the election of the judges of the court, including the appointment of a successor to Senator Hughes, when the Council of the League meets at Geneva in September to hold the election. Those close in touch with Mr. Hoover say that the President is very keen to have the protocol ratified, but in view of the absence of Mr. H. L. Stimson, the Senate leaders, Reed and Robinson, and the advent of a crowded programme in the Senate, which will still be enmeshed in the tariff morass, so that in the event of a World Court the issue will probably not be brought up for several months.—Reuter's American Service.

FURTHER RIOTS IN BERLIN

POLICE INJURED IN CLASH WITH COMMUNISTS

KNUCKLED-DUSTERS USED

Berlin, Yesterday.

Three demonstrators were killed and 15 injured, and three policemen injured in a collision between police and communists in the neighbourhood of Hartsmannsdorf, Saxony. Thousands of workmen, reinforced by the unemployed from Chemnitz and elsewhere, demonstrated outside a factory as a protest against the alleged injustice inflicted by the Law Courts to fellow workers who went on strike.

A Hectic Time

Berlin, Later.

The police had a hectic time in the capital to-night, dealing with riotous communists after a meeting in memory of the communist "martyrs," Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. Disturbances broke out in several districts, the rioters using knuckle dusters, and the police wielding truncheons. Numerous minor casualties and arrests occurred.—Reuter.

CHAN MING-SU

Impending Visit to This Colony

The *China Mail* is informed officially that General Chan Mingshu, the Civil Governor of Kwangtung, will visit Hong Kong on January 23, one of the objects being to bid farewell to H.E. the Governor on the eve of his departure for the Straits.

The General will be accompanied by his wife; the Mayor of Canton; Mr. C. Y. Leung, Adviser to the Mayor on Foreign Affairs, and his wife; General Au-Yung, Chief of Police, and his wife; and two Naval staff officers.

It is learned that His Excellency is arranging a Dinner at Government House in honour of the distinguished visitor and his party.

LEAGUE COVENANT

British, Chinese and Japanese Appointed

Geneva, Yesterday.

Viscount Cecil (Britain) Count Adatchi (Japan), and, Dr. Woo Kaiseng (China) are among the eleven members of the committee appointed by the League Council to deal with the amendment of the League Covenant.—Reuter.

[The League Council has approved the British proposal to appoint a committee to examine the question of amending the League Covenant in order to harmonize it with the Kellogg Pact, and to report at the next assembly. Mr. Arthur Henderson has given an assurance that the amendments are intended to strengthen the Covenant. The French and German delegates associated themselves with Mr. Henderson's views.]

LOCAL STEAMER ON THE ROCKS

WATER SEEPING INTO THE BOILER-ROOM

PASSENGERS SAFE

EVENTFUL CAREER: PIRATED TWO YEARS AGO

The s.s. Kochow, a steamer plying between Hong Kong and Wuchow, is reported to have struck a rock five miles below Wuchow at about 9.15 a.m. yesterday. She was seriously damaged and eventually had to beach at Wuchow.

A wireless message received by the Naval Authorities states: "The s.s. Kochow (B. & S.) struck a rock five miles below Wuchow on January 15. She was seriously damaged and eventually beached at Wuchow. The vessel is reported to be badly holed under No. 1 hatch and making water in forehold. A small amount of water is reaching the boiler room through the bulkhead. Engines and boilers are intact."

It may be mentioned that the Kochow does not belong to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, Ltd., as stated in the Naval communique. She originally belonged to the Tat Chee Co. of 96, Connaught Road West.

The vessel has had an eventful career. About two years and a half ago, she was pirated and her Chief Officer, Mr. Black, was killed. Latterly she had been laid up for quite a long time, and only about a month ago she was put up for auction. A Chinese lady bought her, but as she failed to comply with the conditions of sale, the Kochow was re-auctioned a week later. Then she was bought by a Chinese syndicate headed by Mr. Mok, of the Compradore Department of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, Ltd.

ALL PASSENGERS SAFE

When interviewed by a *China Mail* representative this morning, her new owners said that the Kochow is insured for $25,000 with the China Underwriters and that H.M.S. Seamew is standing by. She had been thoroughly overhauled, and made her first trip to Wuchow under the new management on Sunday last. As far as the owners are aware all her passengers and cargo have been saved. She is lying at the spot where she struck the rocks.

The Kochow is a steel screw vessel of 557 tons net. She was built in 1915 by the Kwong Tak Cheong Co., Hong Kong, for the Tai Hong Steamship Co. The vessel is under British registry and is capable of developing 52 r.h.p. Capt. Manners is in command.

S.S. TAI HING AGROUND

Another message received by the Naval Authorities states that the s.s. Tai Hing is lying aground on a bank 18 miles below Wuchow and the s.s. Kong So is also aground at the second bar.

The owners of these two vessels, when approached by a representative of he *China Mail*, said that the grounding of steamers is almost a daily occurrence at this time of the season. They have received news of the grounding of their respective steamers which occurred yesterday, but there is nothing to fear.

MINISTER'S ILLNESS

The Rev. F. C. Young passed a very bad night and was "not nearly so well this morning."

At 12.55 his condition was very much the same as earlier in the morning.

DRIZZLE AND MIST

To-day's weather report from the Royal Observatory states:

A new anti-cyclone has formed over N. China.

Freshening monsoon along the S.E. Coast of China and light to moderate monsoon over the China Sea.

Local Forecast: — N.E. winds, moderate; some drizzle and mist.

Rainfall

To-day's rainfall is 0.02 inch. Total since January 1, 0.60 against an average of 0.45 inch.

Temperature and Humidity

The temperature and humidity at certain specified centres this morning at 6 o'clock were:

	Temp.	Humid.
Hong Kong ..	60	92
Macao	55	98
Manila	68	91
Amoy	52	90
Swatow	53	87
Chefoo	28	88
Pratas Island	64	99
Shanghai	32	96

CORONER PLEADS FOR LESS SPEED

MOTORISTS ASKED TO WATCH TRAFFIC ON THE ROAD

LIMIT TO STAY

Rugby, Yesterday.

The conference on London street accidents decided by 72 votes to 40 in favour of retaining the speed limit of motor vehicles in both inner and outer London. The proposal to retain the limit was made by Mr. Ingleby Oddie-Owe, a London Coroner, whose duty it is to hold inquests in cases of fatal accidents. He said that Coroners viewed any prospect of abolishing the limit with dismay.

Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, said that the speed limit was not put in the new road traffic bill because it was thought advisable to get a different psychological attitude on the part of the motorist, who should not be allowed to feel he was driving safely simply because his speedometer told him he was within the speed limit, but should give more careful attention to traffic on the road.

The conferences recommendation may, however, result in the speed limit being now included in a bill, seeing that the conference was specially convened by the Minister of Transport.—British Wireless Service.

BOY MAULED AND BITTEN BY DOGS

ALSATIAN PEDIGREE SAID TO BE WORTH $450

VERY VICIOUS

Mr. Ip Cheung-po, of 1, Devon Road, Kowloon Tong Estate, was at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning before Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith summoned for allowing his two dogs to be abroad without muzzles on January 8.

The defendant admitted both offences and the Magistrate imposed a fine of $10.

Pedigree Dogs

Police Sergeant Groves stated that the two dogs were pedigrees, but as a result of their being tied up so much, they had both become very vicious. On the day in question both of them broke loose, barked through the gate in the front garden, and rushed for liberty. A Portuguese boy, Richard Xavier, of the area, who was passing by, was chased by the dogs, which floored him and proceeded to maul him in the back with their paws and bite him in the shins. Luckily, an amah next door to the defendant's house called to the dogs, which then ran back to the house and left the lad bleeding on the road.

His wounds were such as to necessitate treatment at the hospital daily.

Valued at $450

Sergeant Groves said that one of the dogs, the black one was a cross-breed of an Alsatian, and was valued at $450. The officer went on to say that it was the defendant's own fault that the dogs had got into such a condition since if he treated them properly and taken them out daily, they would have been friendly with strangers.

The Magistrate was informed that both dogs are in Mau Tau Kok under going careful observation by the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon.

Should they in any way prove vicious to the C.V.S., both dogs will have to be shot, added the Magistrate.

SCHOOL BOY MISSING

Mr. G. M. Xavier, described as a clerk, living at 20, Fee Woo Street, has reported to the Police that his son, named Joseph (13), has been missing from home since 8.30 a.m. on Tuesday. The lad is believed to have absented himself from school during the past week in company with another boy, whose name is not known to Mr. Xavier.

LOCAL SHIPBUILDING

The s.s. "Tsinan," built for the China Navigation Co., Ltd. (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire) is to be launched by the Taikoo Dockyard & Engineering Co. of Hong Kong, Ltd. at Quarry Bay at 4.15 p.m. on January 23. Launches will leave Murray Pier for the Dockyard at 3.30 p.m.

GAOL FOR A CHINESE FAGIN

ENCOURAGED BOYS TO STEAL AND COMMIT CRIMES

STOLE FROM PARENTS

At the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, Mr. Whyte-Smith cautioned a young Chinese lad of 15 for stealing a jacket from his father at 882, Canton Road. A second charge of pawning the jacket without permission was dropped on the mother's admission that the lad pawned it with her permission some time ago.

The Magistrate said that if the boy were caned in Court he would not go home in very bright spirits and to settle down with his parents, whom he had deserted for two days to live with a man and another boy, both of whom were brought before Mr. Whyte-Smith to-day charged with the unlawful possession of red blankets, and the second boy with pawning the same.

The defendants were convicted, and Detective Sergeant Kellet pointed out that the lad was an expert pick-pocket, as he had seen him often at the wharves. He was the means of keeping the man alive by stealing things and pawning them for money.

It was stated that the second lad, the expert thief, had lived with this (as His Worship worded it) "scoundrel" for about month, and had been encouraged by him to steal and to commit crimes.

The father of the lad came forward in Court and said to the Magistrate: My boy is a very naughty boy and he requires a beating.

The Magistrate: And he'll get it too.

Mr. Whyte-Smith told the elder man that he was a very bad character to encourage little boys to steal and grow up as thieves.

Accordingly sentence of three months' hard labour was passed on the man, while the boy was ordered to be flogged with 12 strokes of the cane.

Sergeant Kellet, in the opening remarked that all this came from one raid made at 411, Shanghai Street, where he found the defendants.

SAVAGE BEHAVIOUR

The Chinese private watchman of the Foo Lung Contractors, Prince Edward Road, was at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning sentenced to terms of one month and eight months' hard labour respectively, on being convicted on charges of assaulting an earth coolie and disobeying his deportation order of five years.

Inspector Phillips stated that the quarrel was over some cement, and the defendant picked a brick up and threw it at the complainant (a rival worker) and hit him on the head. The man was in hospital for a night.

The Magistrate remarked that the defendant had shown savageness in his behaviour.

NOT FIT TO READ!

A Chinese was to-day charged before Mr. A. W. G. H. Grantham at the Central Magistracy, with distributing indecent pamphlets in a restaurant in Des Voeux Road.

The accused was alleged to have handed these bills to the customers and invited them to buy packets of medicine from him at 20 cents each. He was unlucky that amongst one of the customers at the restaurant was a Chinese detective and the enterprising fellow found himself in custody.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of $5.

COURT PAYS LICENCE

Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, ordered $4 to be taken out of the Poor Box so as to pay for a licence, which he recommended to Wong Ho, a woman, who claimed to be 82 years of age, and was charged with hawking ginger without a licence.

Sergeant Barnicle stated that this was a very deserving case.

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A. H. FERGUSON,
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THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

(TAIWAN GINKO)

HEAD OFFICE:—Taipeh, Formosa.

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Central Bank in Formosa.
Bank-Notes issued Average amount ...Yen. 45,000,000
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
JAPAN:—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.
FORMOSA:—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Kaolung, Maiong, Nantc, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takao, Tamsui, Toen, Heito, Taito.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS:—Hong Kong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, London, New York, Dairen.
LONDON BANKERS:
The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank.
The Bank has Correspondents in all the principal Commercial Centres throughout the world.
K. NAGURA,
Manager.
HONG KONG BRANCH:
3, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hong Kong, 19th January, 1929.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Established 1912.
Head Office:—Hong Kong.

Authorised Capital (H.K Currency) ...$11,000,000
Paid Up Capital 8,664,300
Reserve Fund 650,000

BRANCHES:—
Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Swatow, Bangkok, New York and San Francisco.
LONDON BANKERS:—
The Lloyd's Bank Limited.
CORRESPONDENTS
In all principal cities of the World.
Foreign exchange and banking business of every description transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes (various sizes) at a yearly rental of from $5 to $40.
LOOK POONG SHAN,
Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 19th February, 1927.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

中國銀行

(Specially Authorised by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 18,278,600.00
Reserve Fund 9,629,425.24

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

HONG KONG BRANCH:
4, Queen's Road Central.
Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in Europe, America and other parts of the world.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank.
The Equitable Trust Company of New York.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Special facilities for Home Exchange.
SHOU J. CHEN,
Manager.

Miss Charlotte A. Morgan of Bridgeport, Conn., has the distinction of being the first woman appointed to the directorate of the Guaranty Bank and Trust Company.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

GOLD BASIS

Collection of Import Duties

Nanking, Yesterday.

Following a meeting this morning the Government instructed the Inspector-General of Customs to collect import duties on a gold basis from February 1. Commenting on the decision the Finance Minister stated that the action was necessary, otherwise China would be unable to satisfy her foreign loan obligations secured by the Customs.

He pointed out that China pays £9,000,000 yearly which at present silver levels would mean this year an excess in taels of 60 per cent. compared with 1925, and twenty per cent. as compared with last year.

Value of New Unit

The Finance Minister also said that in converting specific rates to a gold basis, the average rate of exchange for the last three months of 1929 would be used from February 1 to March 15. On and after March 16 the approximate average rate of exchange for January 1929 would be used.

On and after February 1 the Haikwan Tael would be discontinued as the unit of calculation of duties on imports from abroad. Instead, the new gold unit would be used. This unit would be equal to 60.1866 centigrams of pure gold, and would therefore be equivalent to forty gold-dollar cents or 19.7265 pence, or .8025 gold Yen.

From February 1 to March 15 inclusive, specific duties on imports from abroad, now expressed in Haikwan Taels, would be converted into the new unit, on the basis of one Haikwan Tael to equal 1.50 of the new unit, and beginning March 16 on the basis of one Haikwan Tael to equal 1.75 of the new unit.

As heretofore, dollars, taels, and other currencies would be received in payment of duties. The rates at which such currencies would be accepted would be announced from time to time. At least three days notice would be given in the event of any change of rates.—Reuter.

Senator Carter Glass, Virginia, who questioned Frederick I. Kent, New York banker, before members of the Senate Lobby Committee. Kent had previously made a statement that the Senate was partly responsible for the recent stock market decline.

BUYING MADE EASY

Fair to Display British Manufactures

The British Industries Fair, organised by the Department of Overseas Trade, will be held at Olympia, London, and at Birmingham simultaneously, from February 17 to 28. Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son are the travel agents.

Empire products are again to be shown under the auspices of the Empire Marketing Board in the Fair. The allotted position is a prominent one near the entrance to the Main Hall, Olympia, and there will be scope for better display than has been possible hitherto.

Steps have been taken to make the Fair of greater service than ever before to trade buyers from abroad. The aim is to enable the business man to see in a few days more of what Britain and the Empire have to sell than he could otherwise see in months, the products of the "heavy" industries being grouped at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, while the lighter manufactures and Empire products are concentrated in London.

HUGE SUGAR CROP

Mills to Grind Night and Day for Four Months

Havana Yesterday.

One hundred and fifty-six sugar mills, including several of the largest in the world, began grinding at midnight 1929-30. A season crop, estimated at 4,500,000 tons of raw sugar, is being ground contiuously for four months, day and night. This is considered so important, that a presidential decree has banned all political meetings and festivities. — Reuter's American Service.

U.S. INSURANCE

Badly Hit by Share Collapse

The one topic of conversation in insurance circles in the United States, according to messages from New York, was the effect which the Stock Exchange debacle would have on the industry. The crash in security prices hit the insurance industry from many angles, but it was not until December 31, when all companies were required by law to publish full reports of their condition, that all the facts were to be known.

Many of the leading American fire insurance companies were paying far more attention to the share markets than to underwriting, for months before the market broke. This was so far true that elaborate essays were published in which the companies were analysed as investment trusts rather than primarily fire underwriting companies. The American insurance journals printed many lists of common share holdings of the various fire companies—lists which make sad reading to-day.

The life assurance companies in most American States are forbidden by law to invest in common stocks, so that their investments are comparatively safe, and it is further true that the United States branches of British fire companies also adhered to a policy of investing their reserves in bonds and preferred shares, and consequently are not in serious trouble as a result of the price collapse.

All American insurance correspondent writes as follows:—

"There is no doubt that the insurance business, like others, will be very materially affected in several ways by the drop in stock values. One man with many years' field experience expresses the opinion that companies will have additional trouble with their collections, as many agents maintain but one bank account, in which both their personal funds and premiums collected for their companies are included, and some of these agents have been playing the market and have been trimmed. Agents, also, will probably have trouble in getting money out of their customers in some instances.

"It is expected that bonding companies will get more than the usual run of fidelity losses, as many defalcations will be uncovered where employees have taken money for speculation and have lost it. This has been noticeable to some extent after previous panics, and since the introduction of blanket bonds and after years of solicitation by agents, employers have their employees much more fully covered by bonds than they had on previous occasions of this sort. However, it has also been the experience of the surety companies that following these periods there has been a marked increase in the volume of fidelity business, many employers going through the old process of locking the stable after the horse is stolen.

"Many of the insurance companies have prepared for serious reductions in the value of securities through the setting up of special reserves, designated as 'voluntary contingent reserves' or 'reserves to cover fluctuations in security values.' In some cases these are probably ample to cover losses of the past weeks without encroaching upon surplus."

LUXURY TRADES HIT

Slump in Buying of Jewellery

Next to motor-cars, it appears that the trades whose outlook is most gravely threatened in America by the crash in share market prices are the radio and jewellery shops. A comprehensive survey of the situation which has been made in New York City shows that there has already been a drop of nearly 50 per cent. in sales of radio apparatus and jewellery.

In the higher-priced articles of jewellery, such as diamonds, the decline in sales is even greater. Shopkeepers have almost entirely stopped buying from the wholesalers and manufacturers, and many dealers who were interviewed expressed keen regret at having such large inventories on hand. The custom of making a deposit on purchases of jewellery is general in America, the balance being paid just before the articles are needed. There have been many requests for the return of such deposits, but the New York jewellers have agreed among themselves not to heed such requests.

Up to the time of the share market break the jewellery trade had been experiencing a record year, so that on the whole the year's record should be fairly up to other recent years. In the radio apparatus industry, shutdowns are generally expected, and one firm, Grigsby-Grunow, which had expected to shut down during the month of December, advanced the closing date by nearly three weeks.

HONG KONG MARKET PRODUCE.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

			Jan. 9, 1930. Cts.	June, 1918. Cts.	June, 1914. Cts.
Beef Sirloin	牛尾柸	lb.	28	24	12
" Prime Cut		"	30	28	11
" Corned	咸牛肉	"	—	23	12
" Roast	燒牛肉	"	28	24	22
" Breast	牛腩肉	"	24	20	18
" Soup	湯肉	"	24	20	18
" Steak	牛排柳	"	28	24	22
" Steak Sirlon ...	牛腰脊肉	"	36	30	35
" Sausages	牛腸	"	32	26	20
Bullock's Brains	牛腦	per set	15	10	12
" Tongue, fresh ..	牛脷	each	65	50	60
" Tongue, corned	咸牛脷	"	—	60	—
" Head	牛頭	"	$1.20	—	$1.20
" Heart	牛心	lb.	24	18	14
" Hump, Salt ...	牛肩腳腩尾	"	34	20	18
" Feet	牛肝肚	each	10	10	12
" Kidneys	牛	"	15	10	12
" Tail	牛	"	25	20	22
" Liver	牛	lb.	24	18	14
" Tripe	牛	"	8	6	7
Calves' Head & Feet ..	牛仔頭腳骨	set	$1.20	$1.00	$1.00
Mutton Chop	羊排	lb.	40	26	—
" Leg	羊	"	40	26	—
" Shoulder	羊牌手	"	39	24	—
" Saddle	羊鞍	"	43	—	—
Pig's Chitlings	豬	"	30	—	27
" Brains	豬腦	Per set	8	—	12
" Feet	豬腳什	lb.	15	15	—
" Fry	豬什頭	"	28	15	18
" Head	豬	"	18	20	—
" Heart	豬心	each	15	10	10
" Kidneys	豬腰	"	18	10	8
" Liver	豬肝	lb.	48	30	24
Pork Chop	豬排骨	"	36	25	23
" Leg	豬	"	36	—	—
" Loin	豬扒	"	42	60	70
" Fat or Lard ...	豬油	"	22	21	—
Sheep's Head & Feet ..	羊頭腳	per set	90	60	70
" Heart	羊心	each	12	8	7
" Kidneys	羊腰	"	15	12	10
" Liver	牛肝	"	44	26	25
Sucking Pigs, to order	乳豬	lb.	25	25	22
Suet, Beef	牛羊仔油	"	30	20	18
" Mutton	羊仔油	"	42	26	26
Veal	牛仔肉	"	30	20	20
" Sausages		"	32	—	—
" " No. 1 .		"	28	—	—

Fish.

Barbel	鮭魚	lb.	44	16	24
Bream	鯧魚	"	34	20	16
Canton Fresh Water Fish	省城淡水塘魚	"	35	—	—
Carp	鯉魚	"	34	13	16
Catfish	鯰魚	"	32	16	27
Codfish	鱈魚	"	38	12	9
Crabs	蟹	"	50	16	17
Cuttle Fish	墨魚	"	36	23	26
Dab		"	35	16	27
Dace	黃鰭尾肚	"	42	23	16
Dog Fish	鱷沙	"	22	20	—
Eels, Conger	海鰻魚	"	32	10	8
" Fresh Water ..	淡水	"	34	16	—
" Yellow	黃田鰻	"	36	10	18
Frogs	石鴨	"	58	26	30
Garoupa	白鱠班魚	"	35	32	25
Gudgeon		"	28	40	30
Herrings	黃鳥龍甲	"	30	22	18
Halibut	花魚	"	32	13	23
Labrus	鰡	"	30	18	15
Loach	烏魚蝦	"	62	32	13
Lobsters	蝦	"	62	22	24
Mackerel	魚	"	46	32	21
Monk Fish	魚	"	38	20	20
Mullet	鯔魚	"	38	13	2
Oysters	鮮蠔	"	35	12	2
Parrot Fish	公	"	36	14	9
Perch	班	"	40	20	15
Pike	花魚	"	42	16	9
Plaice		"	48	26	29
Pomfret, White	白鯧	"	48	36	30
Pomfret, Black	黑	"	40	36	45
Prawns	明蝦	"	64	10	14
Ray	鱟	"	24	10	14
Rock Fish	石狗公	"	22	13	18
Roach	魚	"	34	22	10
Salmon	鮭	"	36	36	30
Shark	沙魚	"	22	8	10
Skate		"	22	10	10
Shrimps	蝦	"	52	32	80
Snapper	立魚	"	48	28	28
Soles	魚	"	46	22	28
Tench	尤魚	"	38	26	85
Turbot	左口魚	"	38	18	12
Turtles, small, fr. water	腳	"	1.10	40	—

Poultry.

			Jan. 9, 1930. Cts.	June, 1918. Cts.	June, 1914. Cts.
Chicken	鷄	lb.	62	30	31
Capons, Small	線鷄	"	48	28	30
Capons, Large	肥線鷄	"	58	28	30
Duck	鴨	"	38	22	21
Doves	斑鳩	each	35	22	21
Eggs, Hen (cooking) ..	鷄蛋	per doz.	34	18	—
Eggs, Hen (fresh) ...	新鮮鷄蛋	"	36	25	20
Fowls, Canton	本地鷄	lb.	52	36	24
Fowls, Hainan	海南鷄	"	48	35	24
Geese	鵝	"	40	24	24
Pigeons, Canton	白鴿	each	60	30	—
" Hoihow	海口鴿	"	32	28	—
Turkeys, Cock	火鷄公	lb.	75	—	—
Turkeys, Hen	火鷄雌	"	60	51	45
Snipe	沙鴴	"	25	—	—
Pheasant	山鷄	pair	1.70	—	—
Quail	鵪鶉	each	22	—	—
Partridges	鷓鴣	"	90	—	—

Fruits.

Almonds	杏仁	lb.	90	35	—
Apples (California) ..	金山蘋果	"	22	24	—
Bananas (bride's)	蕉山香蕉	"	5	4	—
Carambola	楊桃	"	—	12	—
Cocoanuts	椰子	each	13	10	10
Lemons, China	檸檬	lb.	8	25	30
Lemons (American) ..	金山檸檬	each	14	8	—
Lichees, Dried	荔枝干	lb.	85	25	30
Oranges (Canton) ...	新會甜橙	"	10	—	—
Oranges	橙	"	15	—	15
Pears (Canton)	沙梨	"	15	—	—
Peanuts	花生	"	13	10	12
Persimmons, Large ..	紅柿	"	—	12	—
Plantain	大蕉	"	5	8	—
Pumelo, Siam	暹羅柚	each	14	12	6
Walnuts	合桃	lb.	16	—	16
Grapes	葡萄子	"	45	—	—

Vegetables, &c.

Artichokes	駝芝竹菜	each	10	—	2
Beans, Sprout	芽豆菜	"	5	—	7
" Long	豆	"	—	8	—
Beet Root	紅頭	"	10	—	—
Bitter Squash	苦瓜	"	8	24	—
Brinjals, Green	青瓜	"	6	5	8
" Red	紅瓜	"	6	5	3
Cabbage, Chinese	菜	"	8	—	—
" (Shanghai) .	菜	"	10	12	—
Cane Shoots, bunch ..	蔗笋	"	10	—	—
Cauliflower (Large) ..	大椰菜花	each	16	—	—
" (Medium)	中椰菜花	"	13	—	—
" (Small) ..	細椰菜花	"	10	6	6
Carrots	金笋	lb.	6	5	6
Celery, Chinese	奥菜	"	10	10	6
Chillies, Dried	辣椒干	"	25	25	5
" Red	紅辣椒	"	16	10	16
" Green	青花椒	"	12	8	12
Curry Stuff, English..	架厘材料	"	10	8	—
Cucumbers	清瓜	"	6	2	—
Garlic	蒜頭	"	8	6	6
Ginger, Young	子薑	"	12	7	—
" Old	老薑	"	9	10	—
Horseradish, Shanghai		"	30	8	4
Indian Corn	粟米	"	8	45	—
Lettuce	椒生菜	"	6	1	—
Water Chestnuts	馬蹄	"	6	—	8
" Mandarin	桂林馬蹄	"	10	—	8
Mushrooms, Fresh ...	鮮草菰	"	—	—	8
Okroes		"	—	1	10
Onions, Bombay	洋葱頭	"	8	8	3
" Green	生葱	"	6	4	6
" Shanghai	上海葱頭	"	6	6	—
Parsley	芹菜	"	12	60	8
Potato, Sweet	番薯	"	5	3	—
" Japanese	日本薯仔	"	4	3	—
" American	金山薯仔	"	5	3	—
Pumpkin	冬瓜	"	5	4	4
Radish	紅蘿蔔仔	"	5	—	—
Rhubarb (Fresh)	大菜	"	15	—	10
Shallots	干葱頭	"	10	—	8
Spinach	蕓菜	"	6	8	—
Tomatoes	番茄	"	8	4	—
Taros	芋頭	"	6	7	—
Turnips, Punti (Long)	蘿蔔	"	6	6	—
Vegetable Marrow	西洋菜	"	8	4	—
Water Cress		"	5	6	—
Water Lily Root	蓮	"	5	15	—

LONDON MARKET

Messrs. William Jacks & Co.'s Weekly Report

Messrs. William Jacks and Co.'s weekly report under date December 4, states:—

The main effects of the collapse of the speculative boom are gradually passing, and this will be helped with cheaper money in the immediate future. Consumers of most commodities have small stocks, and are buying from hand to mouth, so that there is room for a rise in prices once the atmosphere becomes clearer.

Copper.—The trust cannot very well reduce their quotation for electrolytic, having missed the opportunity to do so when consumption fell off some months ago, and they are now supporting the standard market with a view to pegging the price for refined and electrolytic copper at its present limit.

Tin.—The monthly statistics were favourable, but the market is still against the Tin Producers' Association, forgetting how easy it is to rationalise tin compared with other metals, and that "Rome was not built in a day." Copper fell after the formation of the Copper Exporters' Trust, but in the long run bears were severely punished.

Lead.—Increased supplies are coming forward, and the control group find it difficult to maintain quotations and to hold up prompt metal.

Spelter.—After sagging markets on selling by disappointed Continental producers, the market steadied in view of the new cartel proposals to be made on the 15th inst. Many of the older works are closing down, and it is impossible to produce spelter at its present price in the Joplin district of America. If the electrolytic works fall into line and limit their output, their cost of production will be greatly increased, and they will therefore do everything possible to bring about a rally in price.

Antimony is a steady market.

Copper squares, yellow metal sheets and hard spelter.—Stocks in the East remain at a very low level.

Iron and Steel.—The coal trade reports continue most favourable, and should lead in the long run to higher prices for pigiron. The Continental cartels have pegged their steel prices.

Rubber. — The present quotation leaves barely the cost of collection to the native plantations for their average output, and this is expected to lead to a falling off in the production.

Cotton is a steady market, with no great change in the position during the past week.

Options.—£7 was paid for the "call" of tin, £3 for the "call" of copper, and 20s. bid for the "call" of lead and spelter.

B.N.B. CHAMBER

Correspondence With the Government

At the last meeting of the committee of the North Borneo Chamber of Commerce a letter from the Government Secretary was laid before the committee. The secretary was instructed to comply with the request contained therein, which action, it was hoped, would result in the deputation, previously requested by the Chamber, being received by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government.

Repatriation of Javanese Coolie

A letter dated November 23, 1929, from the Government Secretary upon this question was read and it was decided that the contents of this letter should be circulated to members of committee for consideration at the next committee meeting.

Mr. S. D. Key and Mr. A. D. Henne were nominated to act during 1930 on the board of visitors of the Civil Hospital in Sandakan.

The secretary was instructed to apply for copies of the following publications:—International Labour Review (monthly) Industrial and Labour Information (weekly) Legislative Series.

Hustle!

According to Bus and Coach the American bus industry has got some hustle on during the last year or two. The total number of buses in the U.S.A. has grown from 52,952 at the beginning of 1925 to 92,825 at the beginning of this year. In an answer to new American tariff rates, the Royal Automobile Club of Italy proposes the publication of a black list of Italians who purchase foreign-made cars. This will be a unique means of studying this phenomenon, that while Italy is producing excellent automobiles Italians very largely buy American cars.

'Phone C. 22
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Twenty-five Words three insertions prepaid $1. Every additional word four cents for three insertions.

All replies under this heading must be called for.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Office (2 Rooms) to be let from 1st January, 1930, in Hong Kong Club (Annex). Apply Secretary, Hong Kong Club.

ROOMS TO LET.

TO LET.—Bright airy Room with full board, moderate price; for particulars apply Mr. V. D. Eijk, 18, Granville Road, Kowloon.

WANTED

WANTED.—Private. Family in Nathan Road, Kowloon, five minutes by bus from Ferry, desires Gentleman Boarder for one large Bedroom. Use of flush system, bath, etc. Good food, and washing included. $120 per month. Apply to Box No. 636, c/o "China Mail."

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Camb. Teachers' Diploma).
MISS GERTRUDE TURNER
(National Frodel Higher Certificate.)

MISCELLANEOUS

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P.O. Box No. 620. HONG KONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 20th day of January, 1930, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Mong Kok Tsui, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. N.	S.	E.	W.	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rental Upset Price
								$ $
1	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2256.	Adjoining Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2255, Tung Choi Street.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	about	
			As	per	sale	plan.	9,436	106 11,075

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 20th day of January, 1930, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Shamshuipo, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. N.	S.	E.	W.	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rental Upset Price.
								$ $
2	New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1290.	Adjoining New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1289, Ow Yue Street.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	About	
			As	per	sale	plan.	5,400	33 5,400

LAMMERT BROS.
AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS AND SURVEYORS.
—Public Auctions—

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
ON
FRIDAY, January 17, 1930,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at their Sales Room,
Duddell Street.
A Valuable Collection of CURIOS
Comprising:—
Porcelain Vases, Bowls, Plates, Figures, Flower Pots, Old Bronze Ware, Incense Burner, Blackwood Porcelain Panel Screens, Table Screens, Ivory, Crystals, Jade and Agate Ornaments, Old Embroideries, Iron Pictures, Chinese Hand Paintings, Lacquer Ware, Blackwood Ware, etc., etc.
also
3 Pieces Diamond Jewellery.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
On View from Thursday, January 16, 1930.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, January 13, 1930.

NOTICES.

HONG KONG SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G., will preside at the CONSTITUENT MEETING to be held in the City Hall, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 5 p.m.

Ladies and gentlemen who are interested are invited to attend.

The Business of the Meeting will be to adopt a constitution for a Society for the Protection of Children and to elect officers and General and Executive Committees.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ANNUAL RACE MEETING

February 22, 24, 25 and 26 and March 1, 1930.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and ENTRY FORMS are now ready and may be obtained upon application to the Secretary.

Hong Kong, January 8, 1930.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRIES for the Annual Race Meeting must be in the hands of the Secretary on or before SATURDAY, 18th January, 1930, at 3 p.m.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 14th January, 1930.

HONG KONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on TUESDAY, 11th February, 1930, at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1929.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, 21st January to Tuesday, 11th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 14th January, 1930.

I.P.752.
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PEPS the wonderful breathable tablets are sold in handy bottles. Of chemists and medicine dealers everywhere

TANG YUK, DENTIST
Successor to
the late SIEN TING,
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TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation Free.

NOTICE

THE UNDERMENTIONED CARGO has been lying at Messrs. The Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.'s Godowns undelivered and unless delivery is taken or claimed on or before 18th January, 1930, consignees and/or others interested in the cargo are hereby notified that same will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION to defray storage and other charges due.

Bill of Lading	*Marks & Nos.*	*Description of Cargo*	*Ex. S.S.*
Antwerp No. 1	Kwangsi Cement Factory Labels Cimescnat	3,600 barrels cement	"Benmohr" 4/6/29.
Antwerp No. 14	Kwangsi Cement Factory	342 bdles Sheets 21 Crates Galv'd Sheets & Acces. 6 Crates Steel Sheets 19 Cases Bolts Nuts & Washers	"Benvrackie" 4/7/29.

Hong Kong, 10th January, 1930.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents: The Ben Line Steamers, Ltd.

MUSIC OF THE EAST

Accompanies Every Act of Oriental Life

A CONTRAST

Differences Between Eastern and Western Music

INDISPENSABLE TO MASSES

All life in the Orient, from its most momentous to its least consequential acts, is accompanied by music, writes Janet Maltè in the Boston Transcript. The peddling of fish in the streets of Peking, the begging of alms in the Nanking Road, the arduous occupations of Seoul street labourers, the solicitations of blind Chinese masseurs, the plying of boatmen up and down yellow rivers, the tasks of actors in native theatres, all have their investitures of song or primitive percussion or both. In bazaars the beat of woodblocks and skin drums is never stifled . . . the flute never stops its thin wailing . . . the resonance of the "lo" is insistent, and it might be thought life itself would suddenly cease if there were no cymbals.

MILITARY MUSIC

Chinese soldiers oblige the citizenry to be respectful by blowing furious blasts on the "hailo," a sort of conch. In the cloistered temples of the hills priests conduct their worship, and all other tasks as well, to the appointed rhythms of the "young chung" or large bell. In the cities priests beg or conduct itinerant ceremonies to the sound of the "mu-lu" or block of hollow wood, shaped like a skull.

The Orient has its concert halls wherein the customary orchestra comprises two balloon shaped guitars, a three string guitar, a violin or two, a flute, a "yangch'in" or foreign harpsichord, and one small drum; on these instruments the performers play in time and well together. But the characteristic music of the Orient is to be heard in its by-ways and bazaars, its main throughfares and along its waterways where it becomes the spontaneous voice of mankind.

Expression of Gratitude

Music was originated in the East to express gratitude for all nature; it was thought by imitating the phases of nature men could ally themselves harmoniously within her. Essentially there has been little change in the motivation of Oriental music since those far centuries when it was thus devised to give thanksgiving and expression to the multiplications of human emotion. The soul of mankind in the East to-day expresses itself in much the same musical terms which were adequate many centuries before Christ. There is a Persian saying "Nothing which has quickened the soul of mankind can be entirely lost." There have been periods of musical anaesthesia in the Orient; for instance the one superinduced in 200 B.C. by the order of a great emperor who demanded that all musical instruments and such manuscripts as existed be forthwith destroyed. The later task of musical re-establishment was made especially difficult because of the imperfection that had previously characterized what musical notation existed.

Mystic Influence

As it had centuries back, the natural music of every Eastern nation to-day has mystic influence on the passions of its peoples. It is used to express the grave and gay in life, to hearten the weary, to inspire idealism, to stir patriotism and reverence, to propitiate the spirits of heaven and earth, to mark, variously, holidays and sombre obsequies, in large to make articulate all experiences of mankind. At the death of an Imperial Concubine in 1464 all music in the Chinese Empire was stopped for five days. But at the usual music hour the choirs and orchestras assembled, instruments in hand, to spend the appointed time in silence.

Oriental Music

The Occident in general considers Oriental music a mere succession of monotonous and cacaphonous sounds. If, however, these sounds seem careless, judged by Occidental musical standards, it should be remembered that the entrancing harmonies they possess for Oriental ears are had only by using such instruments as seem appropriate and sound well together, and that what we consider unusual and irregular sounds express, on the contrary a spontaneous and profound admiration for all Nature, according to Oriental thought.

In the East too, the music of the West is unenviable. Henry Eichheim, whose Javanese and Burmese sketches are included in the programmes of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and whose "Oriental Impressions," "Malay Mosaic" and "Chinese Legend" have been played by eminent European and American symphony orchestras, tells of dining one evening with Mrs. Eichheim at the Tokyo home of Prince Tokugawa. After dinner a fellow guest drew from the sleeve of his kimono a "sho", traditional Japanese instrument of reed, fashioned of bamboo and having seventeen tubes. In the silence of a beautiful room this man played a cycle of ancient Japanese songs. The music, as his fingers moved with gentle precision among the tubes, was acutely pleasing to the Eastern ear, but as inexplicable as it was lovely to the Western. When its sounds had drifted away Mr. and Mrs. Eichheim played, upon piano and violin, some of Debussy, a little of Saint-Saens, other things seemingly suitable to the occasion; but they were vaguely dubious of their music. Dim phantoms hovered in the room of a too different make of music; and the contrast was sharp between the imaginative music of the East, played with wondrous simplicity by a grave scholar upon an almost primitive instrument, and what is known as modern music in the West. A contrast not entirely helpful to the Western music. It was Prof. Tanabe, conductor of the Tokyo Imperial Orchestra, who had played upon the "sho", and it is a fact that Prof. Tanabe believes no good music has been written in 300 years.

Distillation of Harmony

To the Oriental the music of his race is the distillation of harmony existing between mankind and heaven and earth. It was not Confucius alone who believed music vitally affected the constitution of the State, hence that to govern men was to guide their feelings rightly; and how better than by music "which softens the manners, disarms force by grace, brings nearer and binds together the various elements of society?" In China students commonly agree that the Emperor Fu Hsu (B.C. 2852) originated the first formal arrangements of music. These, it is said, were inspired by the emperor's own appreciation of and gratitude for all nature. The sounds he devised imitated sounds in nature, and were fashioned into a system whose arrangement made them agreeable to the ear. In 2,000 B.C. the Emperor Hwang Ti was commanding his ministers to cut bamboo tubes which could be blown to imitate the notes of the phoenix.

Music is indispensable to the masses in the East. It is not an art merely reserved for those with leisure for the acquisition of culture, but is found everywhere, particularly in humble settings. For instance, the motives of a Japanese Nocturne, which Eichheim has translated into the modern orchestral idiom of the West, were heard at night in Ikao and Matsushima, in Yokohama and Tokyo, variously sung and played on instruments by blind masseurs, chanted by old men beating small wooden bells, shrilly piped by food vendors; they reproduce the sounds of the "koto," fish head drums, flutes, the mixed, muted and murmurous music of Japanese night. The materials of a Chinese sketch, likewise, were heard in temples and in theatres, tea houses and streets, during the following after of wedding and funeral processions, in the listening to street cries and the thousand sounds of city and country life heard in Peking, Hangchow and the Buddhistic temples of the Western hills.

On the other hand this Chinese Legend opens with an example of the formalized, traditional music of a Chinese ceremonial, written about 700 A.D. by an emperor. In Korea travellers often remark the theme of a song of street labourers of Seoul. Ordinarily five men sing this song during their working hours. One sings the refrain, the other four answer. Since such labourers work only when it occurs to them, the flavour of the pieces is distinctly humorous.

Adjunct to Activity

The incessant indispensability of music, as an adjunct to all eastern activity, will be understood when the variety of its uses is considered. Music constantly accompanies labour, study, meditation and celebration; it is relied upon to appease spirits, and is formally credited with exerting happy prenatal influence over mothers, and their children; as it is essential to the conduct of religious festivals it is likewise necessary to the proper observance of all great occasions such as coronations, receptions of foreign ministers and guests, the festivities of weddings and birthdays. Civic calamity has instant musical accompaniment, and the greeting of ordinary household guests, thanksgiving for rain or good harvests, lightening of labours in the rice fields, heartening of beggars and wayfarers, charming of society; variously the animation of strife or peace are habitually accomplished with appointed influence of music. It has two essential forms, sacred and secular, with minutely prescribed forms to govern the worship of heaven and earth and ancestors. Lama priests at Wu Tai Shan intone their prayers in deep notes a fifth, or ever an octave, apart. And it is obvious that no happening of any consequence anywhere in the East, whether religious or secular, can take place without its accompanying music.

Effect of Christianity

The progress of Christianity and civilization in the Orient has gradually lifted its music to a loftier plane. No music in civilization possesses such crystallization of romance and phantasy as the music of China and Japan, of Java, Korea, and India. Its study by the Occidental student opens new fields for the cultivation and adaptation of new harmonies, timbres, progressions and linear suggestions. Rimsky-Korsakov worked from a music of the nearer East as Bartok has worked from the tunes of the Hungarian gypsies, and Gilbert from those of the Indians; but a great treasure waits for the student of that strange magic which is the music of the Far East.

In China, it was during the reign of Huang Ti, "The Yellow Emperor," (B.C. 2697) that certain tones were taken as basic, sounds were fixed, names attached to them and an association definitely drawn between notes and celestial bodies. Music forthwith became an avenue to good government and was recognized throughout the empire as an influence for making people better and happier. Succeeding emperors composed hymns to reflect national life. It is recorded that in 655 B.C. Confucius was so impressed with a hymn composed by the great Shun (B.C. 2255) that he "abstained from meat for three months", which is a charming way of saying that for three months he concentrated study upon the beauty and significance of the hymn. In China music rests on two principles; the "s'henli" or substantial. The touchstone of Eastern music is, generally, spiritual harmony. The Chinese have a saying that harmony of the heart produces harmony of the breath, harmony of the breath produces harmony of the voice, and that the voice is symbolic of the ineffable harmony existing between heaven and earth. The oriental generally believes that music without poetry is scarcely music, and that worship without poetry is no worship at all.

[To Be Continued]

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Many people live at too high pressure now-a-days. This constant strain taxes severely the physical reserves even of the strongest; among women especially its ill-effects are seen in the increase of nervous troubles, sleeplessness, anaemia, the early loss of vitality, and of youthful charm and bloom.

If you feel too tired to enjoy an evening's pleasure, if your eyes lack lustre and are encircled with dark rims, if your appetite is fickle, your temper capricious your spirits droop, you are troubled with headaches, can no longer be happy and lively in the company of friends, your urgent need is tonic treatment for your blood and nerves. And this is best provided by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

For over five-and-forty years Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been renowned for their unique recuperative value to both sexes. During this long period innumerable women throughout the world have testified to the remarkable powers to these Pills as a tonic restorative, and as a corrective of the ailments of their sex. The good effects of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are usually first noticed in a distinct increase of appetite. Digestive troubles cease, insomnia gives place to sound refreshing sleep, the nerves become steady and revitalised, the eyes brighten, the skin freshens and by increased colour shows that rich blood is coursing through the veins. The spirits grow light, there is a sense of renewed vigour and well-being throughout the entire system.

And it does not take long for this improvement to become manifest. Give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills but a short trial and you will be gratified to find how soon you will feel their good effects. Do not delay. To-day is the best day to begin. Your chemist sells them. $1.50 per bottle, $8 for 6 bottles. Nothing else is just the same or just as good, so ask for, and insist upon having

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.
"A HOUSEHOLD NAME IN 54 COUNTRIES"

STANDARD TIMES

Sunrise And Sunset In Colony

Sunrise and Sunset in Hong Kong for December (Standard time of the 120th Meridian, East of Greenwich), are as follow:—

January	Sunrise a.m.	Sunset. p.m.
16	7.06	6.01
17	7.06	6.01
18	7.05	6.02
19	7.05	6.03
20	7.05	6.03
21	7.05	6.04
22	7.05	6.04
23	7.05	6.05
24	7.05	6.06
25	7.05	6.07
26	7.04	6.08
27	7.04	6.08
28	7.04	6.09
29	7.04	6.10
30	7.03	6.10
31	7.03	6.11

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The realistic Method is altogether new—a new way of winding the hair, from the ends toward the scalp—a new wave—softer, smoother and more natural.
Arrange TO-DAY to have your Realistic Permanent Wave.—Be Reware.
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From Hong Kong.

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" Sails on or about 21st January.
M.V. "ESQUILINO" .....Sails no or about 30th January.
M.V. "COL DI LANA" .....Sails on or about 18th February.
M.V. "ROMOLO" .....Sails on or about 2nd March.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

From Hong Kong.

M.V. "HILDA" .....Sails on or about 25th January.
M.V. "REMO" .....Sails on or about 4th February.
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" Sails on or about 22nd February.
M.V. "ESQUILLINO" .....Sails on or about 4th March.

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SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.
TENYO MARU ..... Wednesday, 22nd January.
KOREA MARU ..... Thursday, 6th February.
SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.
IYO MARU ..... Tuesday, 28th January.
SIBERIA MARU ..... Wednesday, 12th February.
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez.
HAKOZAKI MARU .....Saturday, 25th January.
HAKUSAN MARU ..... Saturday, 8th February.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
AKI MARU ..... Wednesday, 22nd January.
KAGA MARU ..... Wednesday, 19th February.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.
† NAGATO MARU ..... Thursday, 23rd January.
† BENGAL MARU ..... Friday, 31st January.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.
BOKUYO MARU ..... Monday, 27th January.
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
BINGO MARU ..... Wednesday, 5th February.
NEW YORK, BOSTON via Panama.
† ATAGO MARU ..... Saturday, 1st February.
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Constantinople, Genoa.
† DELAGOA MARU ..... Monday, 10th February.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
† CEYLON MARU ..... Wednesday, 29th January.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
† MORIOKA MARU ..... Monday, 20th January.
HARUNA MARU ..... Monday, 20th January.
† LYONS MARU ..... Friday, 24th January.
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O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
ALTAI MARU ..... Sunday, 19th January.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.
MONTEVIDEO MARU ..... Wednesday, 22nd January.
HAWAII MARU ..... Tuesday, 25th February.
BOMBAY—Via Singapore & Colombo.
SHUNKO MARU ..... Sunday, 19th January.
* HONOLULU MARU ..... Monday, 3rd February.
* (Proceeds to Karachi.)
DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR & MOMBASA—Via Singapore & Colombo.
CHICAGO MARU ..... Friday, 7th February.
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
BORNEO MARU ..... Saturday, 18th January.
SEATTLE MARU ..... Saturday, 1st February.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Japan Ports from Shanghai.
AFRICA MARU (From Shanghai) ..... Sunday, 2nd February.
MELBOURNE—Via Manila, Brisbane & Sydney.
HIMALAYA MARU ..... Friday, 7th February.
HAIPHONG—Via Hoihow & Pakhoi.
MENADO MARU ..... Thursday, 23rd January.
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama.
JAPAN PORTS.
AMAZON MARU ..... Tuesday, 21st January.
MADRAS MARU ..... Friday, 24th January.
KEELUNG—Via Swatow & Amoy.
CANTON MARU ..... Sunday, 19th January, Noon.
HOZAN MARU ..... Sunday, 26th January, Noon.
TAKAO—Via SWATOW & AMOY.
TAKAO & KEELUNG.
BATAVIA MARU ..... Saturday, 8th February.

For further particulars please apply to.—OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
Tel. Central No. 4088, 4089, 4090. M. TAKEUCHI, Manager.

SHIPPING SECTION.

SEAMEN'S WAGES AFTER WRECK

JUDGMENT IN LIVERPOOL TEST CASES

APPEAL LIKELY

London.—Lord Merrivale delivered judgment in the Admiralty Court, finding that seamen were entitled to two months' wages in the actions brought by Joseph Murray and Joseph Comerford against the Ellerman Hall Line and the White Star Line in respect of the loss of the Croxteth Hall and the Celtic.

Mr. Dunlop at once notified that the judgment was likely to be appealed against.

Mr. Langton, K.C., and Mr. G. Justin Lynsky were for Murray (instructed by Messrs. G. J. Lynsky and Son, Liverpool), and Mr. Fraser Harrison for Comerford (instructed by Mr. D. H. Mace, Liverpool). Mr. Dunlop, K.C., and Mr. A. J. Hodgson were for the shipowners (instructed by Messrs. Hill, Dickinson and Co., Liverpool).

His Lordship said the actions were to test the title of the seamen to two months' wages from the date of the wreck or discharge under the new Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act of four years ago, the previous law being embodied in the Olympic judgment of 1913, where it was laid down that, reading together Sections 153 and 162 of the Act of 1894, the wrecked mariner with a discharge other than that of his agreement was not entitled to his statutory month's wages, as his wages ceased on the date of discharge or of the wreck.

The Act of 1925

The Act of 1925 deleted Section 158 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and Section 158 was the section which, contemplating a wreck, had said that where the service abruptly terminated the seaman who could serve no further on the voyage was entitled to his wages only to the date of discharge.

Lord Merrivale said that, taking Mr. Dunlop's case, the defendants would seek to introduce by implication as an alternative the date of the contract into the new Act and read into the section the eight words before the date contemplated in the agreement. They desired to say that the plaintiff seaman should only be entitled to wages in respect of each day during which he was unemployed before the date contemplated in the agreement as terminating the service.

On grounds of construction, as well as on the broader ground of the intention of the authors of the statute, it seemed to the Court impossible to construe the section as Mr. Dunlop wished. What was suggested by the defendants would transform the effect of the enactment, and the plaintiffs, instead of being entitled prima facie to receive wages in case of unemployment during a period of two months, would have only prima facie a claim to wages for a limited period—in the case of Murray for six days.

The decision of the Court must be the wrecked seaman was entitled to two months' wages from the date on which the service actually ended.

Lord Merrivale, in giving judgment, said that Murray, after the wreck on the Dutch coast on February 28 last, was brought, with other members of the crew, at the owners' expense, to Liverpool, reaching Liverpool by March 4, and were paid up to March 11. The ship had been due to arrive at Middlesbrough on March 11, where Murray would have been discharged. Murray, who lived at Rock Ferry, and afterward both in Liverpool and Birkenhead, sought a like berth, but without finding one.

Shipowners' Answer

On March 18 the local secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, of which Murray was a member, addressed to the shipowners' manager a claim under the new Act. There were also claims of a large body of seamen, members of the crew of the Celtic, wrecked near Queenstown in December, and the shipowners' answer to the claim for Murray was that the Act of 1925 limited the indemnity against unemployment resulting from the loss of the ship, and as his employment in the Croxteth Hall would have ceased after March 11, they could not accede to the suggestion that he would have earned more wages in her than wages expiring on the date on which the ship would have been safely docked and he would have been paid off.

His Lordship could not accept the use of the word "indemnity." Much evidence was called, but the defendants had not satisfied the court that there was any day in the period of the claim in which Murray could have been employed, had he wished, and he came to the same conclusion in respect of Joseph Comerford's claim in the Celtic.

As to the use of another word in the case, he came to the conclusion that the word "remuneration" in the articles did not include the plantiff's keep, and the claim to sustenance in addition to wages could not be sustained.

The Six Days' Claim

On the attempt to confine Murray's remuneration to six days, the Statute dealt by one process of relief with all the infinitely varied cases in which a seaman's wages might be prematurely terminated by loss of the ship, and gave a standard measure of possible relief based on some period other than that of the unemployment under the contract. It gave not an indemnity, but an additional safeguard or aid. Had there been eighteen months of the voyage still to run, it could not be said that the claim was limited by eighteen months. The Act said simply that if the seaman was out of work through shipwreck, his claim was limited to two months during which he could have been employed.

Liverpool was the final port of discharge of the Celtic. Her crew were brought to Liverpool by tender, on December 13, and it might have been that her voyage would in the ordinary course have ended at Liverpol next day. Her shipwrecked crew were still entitled to the two months' wages from any or all of the ensuing two months, during which they did not obtain re-employment.

When Mr. Dunlop asked for leave to appeal from his lordship's decision, Lord Merrivale said that leave would be granted, and there would be a stay of execution, but it was desirable to get on with the question of appeal as quickly as possible.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

HEAVY FALL IN SHARE VALUES

The Directors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have resolved not to pay half-yearly dividends on preference stocks or an interim dividend on ordinary stock.

The notification adds that Lord Kylsant, Chairman, informed the Directors that the attack made on the company and the publicity they had received resulted in a heavy fall in the market value of shares and debentures.

The auditors, Price, Waterhouse and Company, were instructed to examine the position and they now report that the profits of the group for 1928 after payment of debenture and other interest, exceeded £3,400,000.

The results for 1929 are expected to be very similar.

Reference is made to the ample provision in respect of depreciation, also to the reserves which exceeded £7,000,000.

Extension of Loan

The trade facilities loan of £2,550,000 to R.M.S.P. Meat Transports, Ltd., which the R.M.S.P. Company guaranteed is repayable in the autumn of 1930, but as the public attacks at present have rendered an issue impracticable application has been made for an extension of the period of repayment.

The suspension of dividends meanwhile has been decided on in order to conserve the cash resources.

There has recently been a most severe fall in R.M.S.P. stocks.

Story of the Quarrel

On July 16 last a remarkable circular was issued by Viscount S. Davids, a trustee of the first and second debenture-holders of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, indicating a disagreement with his brother, Lord Kylsant, Chairman of the Company.

The company's stocks were estimated to have dwindled to £3,300,000 in value since the beginning of June.

Viscount St. Davids' circular stated that the only intimation he had of the issue of the second debentures in July last year was through the newspapers.

The company was apparently entitled to make the new issue without notifying him, and he reluctantly—and perhaps unwisely—decided not to make the facts public at the time.

He said that, although he did not possess the legal right, he had been refused permission to interview the company's auditor with a view to arriving at its true position.

He announced his impending retirement from trusteeship, as his duty to the second debenture-holders might conflict with his duty to the first debenture-holders.

Lord Kylsant's Reply

The same day Lord Kylsant, presiding at the annual meeting of the Argentine Steam Navigation Company, Limited, referred to "the attack on the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and me personally by a relative of mine."

He said that the real object of the attack was unknown to him.

On June 20 he wrote to the trustee concerned, saying that he would be pleased to see him and explain the whole position.

The offer was definitely refused in writing.

Lord Kylsant said that in the past 40 years he had never had to ask the stock-holders of the shipping companies under his Chairmanship to consent to writing down capital.

He understood that besides the circular containing the attack on him, statements had been in circulation for some time in the city regarding the possible reconstruction of the Royal Mail Company, which were absolutely baseless.

Trustee Appointed

Lord Kylsant and Lord St. Davids met the following day at a meeting held in a Cannon Street hotel, of the Royal Mail debenture-holders which was largely attended in view of the dispute between the two brothers.

It was noticed that they did not greet each other and did not exchange a word throughout the meeting.

A resolution was passed appointing the Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Company, Limited, as trustee for the second debenture stock, replacing the Duke of Abercorn, who resigned, as he explained, because the arrangement whereby a director acted as trustee for the debenture-holders might be open to criticism.

WARSHIPS IN PORT

British warships in port this morning were:—

In Basin of R.N. Dockyard: "Tamar," "Marazion," "Bruce," "Moth," "Iroquois."
North Arm: "Herald," "Thracian."
West Wall: "Kent" (flagship).
In Dock: "Petersfield," "Sterling."
No. 1 Buoy: "Hermes."
No. 6 Buoy: "Cornwall."
No. 7 Buoy: "Cornflower."
No. 12 Buoy: "Sepoy."
No. 18 Buoy: "Sirdar."
Foreign men o' war in harbour were:—
U.S. gunboat "Helena"
French Gunboat "Vigilante."

INDIAN SHIPPING

Lord Inchcape on Its Problems

Lord Inchcape devoted the major part of his address at the annual meeting of the P. and O. Company to the elucidation of problems of general interest to the shipping world, such as the present position and future prospects of passenger, cargo, and tramp steamers. Gratification at the prospective economies he indicated in the operation of passenger and cargo boats is counterbalanced by his pessimism regarding the future of the "tramp." The freights of these are insufficient to cover even the bare costs of their running.

The tramp has been in the past too significant a contributor to the wealth of Britain for its decadence to be reviewed with equanimity. These ships plied around the Continents serving those countries that had evidently neither the wealth nor the skill to provide their own service. They were in reality exiles whose business kept them away for several years at a time. They have certainly not out-lasted their usefulness. Their difficulties are at worst temporary, and should impel owners to take advantage of everything that science has to offer to increase the efficiency of these ships.

Lord Inchcape touched also on India whose Coastal Reservation Bill is naturally causing him grave anxiety. It is needless here to examine the validity of his suggestion that Moscow is at the bottom of Indian agitation, for contemporary opinion rarely possesses the necessary detachment to diagnose the malady. But discrimination against Britain, urged Lord Inchcape, would be a death-blow to the progress and prosperity of India. This opinion coming from such a far-seeing mind on such matters calls for the most serious attention of the Select Committee that is now examining the Bill. India's ambition to build up a nucleus for an ultimate mercantile marine of her own is both intelligible and laudable. Her means and not her aim are open to question. In seeking to nurture her cherished infant under the protective wings of the Reservation Bill, she will be doing a double wrong—first by inflicting a severe blow on those who have so long and ably specialised in her service, and, secondly, by saddling herself with an unnecessary burden merely for the sake of being able to call herself a maritime nation. And the Bill for her luxury must be footed by her millions whose only interest is in cheap and efficient transport and food supplies. This warning of Lord Inchcape's carries with it the authority of vast and tried experience and ought not to be lightly passed over.—Ceylon Observer.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE

Consignees of cargo ex M.V. "Java" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after January 17.

NATIVE STRIFE

Disquieting Factors in South Africa

Johannesburg, Yesterday.

The native unrest in South Africa is causing considerable uneasiness throughout the country. The trouble has now shifted to East London where native railway labourers have demanded an increase in wages, or the appointment of a commission to enquire into their grievances. Failing this they threaten to strike.

Another disquieting factor, possibly connected with natives, is a series of recent attempts at sabotage on the railway. The latest occurred last night, when the engine of the Durban-Johannesburg train was derailed between Drummond and Inchanga.

A reassuring fact is that there has so far been no sign of unrest spreading to the native territories.—Reuter.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

NEXT SAILINGS

TO MANILA
E/ASIA ... 5 P.M. Feb. 3rd
E/CANADA 5 p.m. Mar. 9th

TO THE PACIFIC COAST
E/RUSSIA .....Feb. 12th
E/Asia .....Mar. 5th

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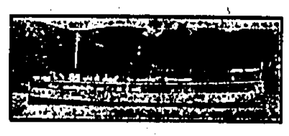

When they pass the Shiuhing Gorge, the American travellers say "Well, we guess this beats the Hudson River, our show place." Continental visitors remark that it reminds them of the "Rhine and Switzerland." Whilst British tourists declare "Surely, the Lake district or the Scottish moors, but with a little less vegetation." Now why not take a five-days' round trip and see for yourself. It costs you only $40.

JANUARY SAILINGS.

DEPARTURE HOURS:
Hong Kong 5.30 p.m. Wuchow 1.30 p.m.

S.S. "TAI HING"
[1,068 tons—Capt. Trott.]
JANUARY.
FRI. 17th MON. 27th
WED. 22nd

S.S. "TAI MING"
[649 tons—Capt. G. J. Spink.]
JANUARY.
MON. 20th SAT. 25th

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S.S. "CITY OF KOBE" ..... via Suez Canal .....23rd January, 1930.

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S.S. "TINHOW" .....

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(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hong Kong About	Destination
		1930	
†KHIVA	9,135	18th Jan. Noon	M'scilles, L'don, R'dam & A'werp.
*MIRZAPORE	6,715	22nd Jan.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
*JEYPORE	5,318	25th Jan.	Marseilles, London, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
MANTUA	10,946	1st Feb.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
KARMALA	9,128	15th Feb.	Marseilles, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
*KIDDERPORE	5,334	19th Feb.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.

* Cargo only. † Calls Casa Blanca.

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedival Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

		1930	
TAKADA	6,949	21st Jan. 2.30 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TALMA	10,000	2nd Feb.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
SHIRALA	7,841	10th Feb.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TAKLIWA	7,936	20th Feb.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TILAWA	10,006	3rd Mar.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

B.I. Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South).

		1930	
*NELLORE	6,853	31st Jan.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
TANDA	6,956	28th Feb.	
ST. ALBANS	4,500	4th Apr.	

* Calls Port Holland.

Regular monthly sailings from Hong Kong to Japan and Hong Kong to Australia.

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The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

		1930	
KARMALA	9,128	17th Jan. 6 p.m.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
SHIRALA	7,841	19th Jan.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
KASHMIR	8,985	26th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TAKLIWA	7,936	30th Jan.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
MACEDONIA	11,120	31st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TANDA	6,956	4th Feb.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
TILAWA	10,006	10th Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
KALYAN	9,144	15th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
RAWALPINDI	16,619	28th Feb.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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Hong Kong, April 1, 1924.

CHINA'S "FAUNA AND FLORA"

MR. SOWERBY'S LECTURE TO ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

DISTRIBUTION OF LIFE

At a lecture given by Mr. A de C. Sowerby before the members of the Royal Asiatic Society recently, there was a good turn out of enthusiasts in the subject of natural history. Dr. Hawks Pott was in the chair, and in his opening remarks introduced the lecturer as the leading naturalist in China. The subject of the lecture was somewhat formidable, the title being "Distribution of Life of Illustrated by China's Fauna and Flora." In dealing with this the lecturer pointed out that distribution of animal and plant life could be considered under two main headings, (1) The geographical distribution of animal and plant life, and (2) their environmental distribution.

Under the first heading he outlined a number of what he called faunal and floral zones, occupying Asia and Europe. These are (2) the Arctic or Circumpolar life zone, extending west to east from North Norway along the coast of Siberia to the extreme eastern point of the latter country, and southward to take in the northern tundas of Siberia; (2) the Euro-Siberian life zone, which covers almost the whole of Europe, Siberia, Manchuria and parts of Japan and Korea, and intrudes into North China; (c) the Tartarian life zone occupying the great deserts of Central Asia, and Mongolia and North China; (d) the Sinian life zone, occupying the Yangtze basin and East China; and (e) the Oriental, which includes South-east and South China, the Malay Region, India, and part of Africa. The first four of these come under what biologists call the Palearctic Sub-region, which is the European and Asiatic division of the so-called Holarctic Region, North America being the Nearctic Sub-region. Each of these life-zones is occupied by certain types of animals and plants, which are different from those occupying each of the others. An interesting point is that the Euro-Siberia fauna intrudes into North China by way of Manchuria; though elsewhere it only occurs north of the desert belt. The Euro-Siberian life zone contains the animals and plants best known to Europeans generally, many of the forms being typical of Great Britain and other European animals. The Sinian life-zone contains many very characteristic animals, such as the great goat-like takins, and their relatives the serows and gorals, the giant panda, the little panda, the racoon dog, the Chinese alligator, the giant salamander and the sword-beaked sturgeon. These strange animals justify the creation of this special life-zone.

Zones in the Sea

In the seas off China, the lecturer said, there were two definite zones noticeable, one lying off the China coasts up to and including the Pechihli Gulf showing affinities with the Indian Ocean and Tropical parts of the Pacific; the other, lying to the east of the Korean Peninsula being distinctly Arctic. This was undoubtedly due to the set of the currents, a warm current flowing up the Chinese coast and a cold current flowing down the eastern coasts of Manchuria and Korea, the two meeting and dissipating in the region of Fusan in South-eastern Korea.

Mr. Sowerby next explained that just as animals and plants occupied certain zones on a horizontal plain, so they also occupied zones in a perpendicular direction. That is to say, as one ascends from the low-lying plains on the sea-level to the highest mountain tops, one passes through very marked zones of faunal and floral life. There was the typical plains fauna and flora, then the fauna and flora of the foothills, next those of the mountains up to five or six thousand feet, then the spruce forest zone and its special fauna, next the larch forest zone, then the treeless zone, and finally the region of perpetual snow. Even in the last of these certain animals are to be found though plant life does not exist.

A peculiar relationship that exists between the fauna of the Himalayas and that of South-east China and Formosa is accountable for by these perpendicularly running life-zones.

Annual Life in the Depths

In the ocean perpendicularly distributed life zones are even more noticeable than on land, owing to the rapid increase of pressure and diminution of light as we descend. Plant life in the form of various kinds of *Algae* occurs for only a comparatively little way down, since plants need light; but animal life continues down to the very deepest parts of the ocean, some of which occur to the east of Japan.

In dealing with his second heading, the environmental distribution of life, the lecturer said that life existed practically everywhere on the earth and in the sea, in every sphere and every medium. Deserts, forests, plains, barren mountains, ponds, streams, rivers, lakes, marshes, the shore line, shallow coastal seas, the open ocean and the abysmal deeps—each and all had their particular forms of life, well adapted to the surroundings. Even the air has its life, many species of birds, bats and insects spending almost all their lives in this medium.

HONG KONG TIDE

The tide-table given below has been obtained by aid of the Tide-predicting Machine, which includes 40 components for the better prediction of tides, from the result of the analysis of the tidal observations, taken at the Kowloon tidal observatory under the direction of Dr. Doberck during the years 1887, 1888 and 1889.

The times and heights are given for Kowloon; but they may be used for the Victoria Naval Yard and Aberdeen, the differences being very small.

The times of high and low-water must not be considered to coincide with the times of slack-water and change of current, the two phenomena being quite distinct.

January 16 to 22, 1930.

Date	High Water		Lower Water.	
January	Standard Times	Ht	Standard Times	Ft.
Thurs 16	m 1 48	4.2	m 4 50	0.1
	10 10 a	8.5	3 28 a	2.1
Fri. 17	0 33 a	4.3	m 5 34	0.1
	11 5 a	8.1	4 20 a	3.1
Sat. 18	1 17 a	4.3	m 6 19	.5
			5 13 a	3.2
Sun. 19	m 0 3	7.5	m 7 5	1.0
	2 2 a	4.4	6 9 a	3.3
Mon. 20	m 1 6	6.7	m 7 42	1.6
	1 49 a	4.7	7 16 a	3.4
Tues. 21	m 2 16	5.5	m 8 38	2.3
	3 37 a	5.0	8 56 a	3.4
Wed. 22	m 5 24	5.0	m 9 23	2.7
	4 21 a	5.3	11 0 a	3.2

BRITISH JUSTICE PUT TO THE TEST

TRIAL OF MEERUT PRISONERS

THE CAMPBELL CASE

The Manchester Guardian recently published a letter regarding the Meerut prisoners. On December 11, in a singularly outspoken leader, the paper says:—

"In 1925 Mr. Wedgwood Benn saw that this type of prosecution was practically inexpedient, as it was vicious in principle. Of course, it is easy to understand the reluctance of the British Government to interfere. The second Labour Government does not wish to be tarred again, however, unjustly, with that Communist brush which destroyed the first.

"The repercussions of the Campbell case are still fresh in their minds. Nevertheless the good name of British justice is more important than the comfort of any Government. It is hoped that the Secretary of State for India, who will soon be challenged again on this matter, will reply in a manner calculated to allay the indignation which these trials have aroused in India, and the anxiety which they have occasioned everywhere as to the efficiency, speed and impartiality of British justice."

"PROVED FACTS"

Red Hand Exposed in India

Meerut, Yesterday.

Seventeen "proved facts" were enumerated by the Magistrate today when reading in extenso the committal order in the conspiracy case.

One of the notable facts, he said, was that the Communist Internationale determined to cause a revolution in India and entered into a conspiracy to form Workers' and Peasants' Parties, to inculcate solidarity, foment strikes and lead up to a General Strike, followed by a revolution in conformity therewith.

The Communist Party of India and the Workers' and Peasants' Parties in Bombay, Bengal, Punjab and the United Provinces had been formed, financially aided and directed from Moscow, whilst several persons like Allison, Pratt and Bradley had been sent out for the express purpose of organising the work and fomenting a revolution.—Reuter.

AIR MISSIONER

British Sky Pilot's Parish Rounds

The only missioner in the world who makes regular use of an aeroplane to go the rounds of his parish, the Rev. Leonard Daniels, an intrepid airman during the war, is a "sky-pilot" in the literal sense of the word.

Just how necessary an aeroplane is to Mr. Daniels can be appreciated from the fact that his parish is bigger in area than England. It consists of 40,000 square miles of country, destitute of good roads. His central headquarters at Wilcannia are over 100 miles from the nearest railway.

Mr. Daniels has had an adventurous career. For a time during the war he was a soldier in the line. He served in the Devon Regiment but the call of the air proved as irresistible to him as has the other call of the open spaces of Australia. He got a transfer to the Flying Corps, and qualifying as a pilot he served with distinction. A native of Bitterne, near Southampton, Mr. Daniels after the war entered the ministry, and his first appointment was a curate at Christ Church, Woking.

"Of course," the Rev. Dr. Bate, of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, told The Sunday News, "many missionaries at times have flown in aeroplanes on special missions, but I have heard of a case similar to that of Mr. Daniels.

"Formerly he had a motor-car but the roads out there are primitive and very bad in places. He saw that the solution of some of his troubles lay in an aeroplane and to realise his objective he persuaded friends to put up the money for a machine. His Moth plane which was built at Stag Lane cost £700."

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Pres. McKinley .Tues., Jan. 28	Pres. Taft ....Tues., Jan. 21, 1
Pres. Grant .....Tues., Feb. 11	Pres. Jefferson ..Tues. Feb. 4
Pres. Cleveland .Tues., Feb. 25	Pres. Lincoln ...Tues., Feb. 18

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	a.m.		a.m.
Pres. Adams	Sun. Jan. 26, 8	Pres. Johnson	Sun. Feb. 23, 8
Pres. Harrison	Sun. Feb. 9, 8	Pres. Fillmore	Sun. Mar. 9, 8

TO MANILA

Pres. McKinley	Jan. 16 6 p.m.	Pres. Grant	....Feb. 1 6 p.m.
Pres. Jefferson	Jan. 28 6 p.m.	Pres. Lincoln	...Feb. 11 6 p.m.

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TAIPING	11th March	18th March
CHANGTE	11th April	18th April

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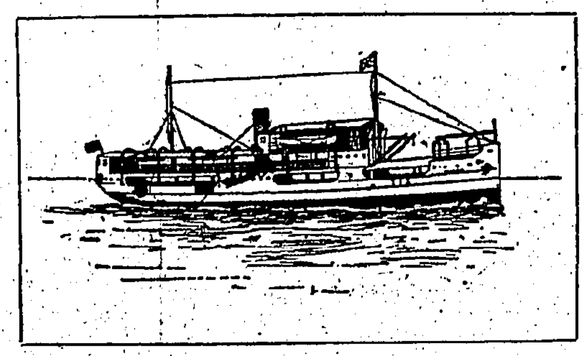

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Hong Kong, Thursday, Jan. 16, 1930.

NEW ROAD TO PEACE

At a time like the present, when the great nations of the world are gathered together in London to consider the ways and means by which warfare may be prevented, it is of interest to recall the views of Mr. Edward N. Hurley, a prominent shipping man who, during the War, was Chairman of the United States Shipping Board. He believes that he has found something more effective as a guarantee of peace than anything in the nature of a political treaty, or even than disarmament or political power. In brief, his idea is to bring about an alliance of the industrial leaders of the world, who would deny to a belligerent (one might ask which for each will consider the other the aggressor) the industrial raw material, without which the carrying on of war would be impossible. He has sent his suggestions to the President of the International Chamber of Commerce, and he asks that the matter be considered by the Chamber, adding his opinion that "Plans for the practical realisation of the hopes which have inspired the proposed plan will undoubtedly be considered by the industrial leaders who control the industrial raw materials supply of the world."

One might agree that results would most likely depend upon the resources of the belligerents in regard to naval power, and consideration would have to be given to both, and not merely one of them, for once such a war had started the aggrieved nation would certainly consider itself badly treated, and would certainly not recognise any co-operation of industrialists, particularly if many of them were its own nationals. Still, it is all to the good and every possible means which may prevent any nation declaring war upon another should be at least investigated, for it will show how intense and widespread is the desire for peace in the world. A realisation of the fact that will be condemned by the public opinion of the world would in very many cases deter at least the smaller nations from indulging in what has always proved to be an expensive luxury. And it is among the small nations of the world that wars very often commence.

Mr. Hurley is prepared to back up his suggestion by furnishing a list of the names of those industrial leaders who, he is convinced, would be prepared to co-operate in the matter, and as regards Great Britain he gives such names as Lord Melchett, Sir William Alexander, Sir Hugh Bell, Sir Arthur Dorman, Sir Robert Hadfield, Mr. Eric Miller and others. In support of his belief that such a withholding of raw material would necessarily mean the end of any war, he says that at one critical period of the war the United States had only a three weeks' supply of manganese ore, and supplies were on the sea in four ships from Brazil. Had these vessels been delayed or sunk "every steel plant in the United States would have been closed down." He believes that in regard to financial barriers against war, that these would not be able to stand against the pressure of nationalistic excitement, while as regards finance he is equally confident that pressure of this nature would not necessarily be sufficient to stop a belligerent. But if a country could not get the raw material absolutely necessary for the creation of war materials it would be obliged to stop.

News in Brief

From the local office of the Canadian National Railways the *China Mail* has received a number of pocket calendars for 1930.

Mrs. W. T. Southorn has kindly consented to distribute the prizes to the students of the Belilios Public School in the hall of Queen's College on Monday morning.

A few men armed with knives made an attempt to gain an entrance to a Chinese house, No. 25b, Shanghai Street, Yaumati, yesterday but the women occupants raised an alarm and the intruders ran away.

For letting water to run to waste at a fountain at Au Pui Lung Street, a Chinese woman was at the Kowloon Police Court to-day fined $2.

Whilst the seamen of H.M.S. Cornwall were painting the ship's side yesterday, a wire jackstay supporting eight painting stages gave way, and threw twelve men into the sea. All were rescued.

A fine of $5, with the alternative of seven days' hard labour was imposed on a Chinese at the Kowloon Police Court this morning for the theft of two pieces of wood from the Ho Hing yard at Canton Road.

A Chinese, who admitted carrying three ducks by their wings, was at the Kowloon Magistracy to-day, fined $6, while another, who pleaded guilty to carrying two chickens by their legs, with heads swinging downwards, was fined $5.

The seriousness of the damage done to Government Plantations by these trespassers was expressed by Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning when he fined two Hakkas $25, or three weeks' hard labour, in default, for trespassing in a plantation at Kowloon City.

Sentence of one month's hard labour was meted out to a Chinese who admitted stealing 35 packets of preserved fruits at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning. It was stated that the defendant was a foki engaged in the carrying of the goods to a cargo boat, to be exported from Hong Kong.

On charges of keeping an opium divan at 186, Tai Nam Street, and the unlawful possession of 7 maces of non-Government prepared opium, a Chinese was at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning fined $150, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

The following appointments have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Hong Kong Civil Service: Mr. A. Jackson, Ph.D., Assistant Government Analyst; Mr. J. Skinner, European Radiographer, Medical Department; and Miss N. Chandler, Nursing Sister.

H.M.S. Cornwall will proceed to sea this afternoon, bound for Woosung Forts thence going to Nanking. She has stores on board for the Yangtze River gunboats. The Cornwall will leave Nanking on January 27 and proceed to Shanghai. She is expected to return to Hong Kong at the end of April.

A member of a junk's crew made a report to the Police yesterday to the effect that a man named Chan Kan sold his junk in Shekki for $950. On January 12 the new owner ordered the junk back to Hong Kong from Castle Peak with a cargo of sand. The former owner was told to take charge. He took the junk to Wangmoon instead and there, it is alleged, he imprisoned the whole crew for two days. The number of the junk was altered, and, thus, it is averred, the former owner stole the junk he had sold.

In four separate leaves, but conveniently attached for display, the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd. has issued an unusual European calendar. Each quarter has a splendid Chinese picture, these being of Pai Lo, the most celebrated judge of horses in all Cathay; Pien Chang Tse, who, out to capture two tigers, waited until they had exhausted each other in combat before he joined in; Mu Lan, the girl who is held out as the model of filial piety; and Soo Wu, who remained loyal to the Han Emperor in spite of long privation in the wilds of Siberia.

STIRRING SCENES

Adventure Pictured in "The Pagan"

Battles under water with sharks, sensational fights in a jungle wilderness, and other tropic thrills, blend with an island love romance in Ramon Novarro's new screen drama, "The Pagan," now playing at the Queen's Theatre.

This new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer production was directed by W. S. Van Dyke, director of "White Shadows in the South Seas," and the entire company passed weeks in the islands to film the story adapted from John Russell's famous novel. It is a sound synchronized film with singing sequences which introduce Novarro as a singer on the vocal screen.

Renee Adoree, Donald Crisp and Dorothy Janis appear in the new picture—a drama of a young islander's conflict with civilisation.

CORRESPONDENCE

WANTED—A CABARET

[To the Editor of "China Mail."]

Sir,—As a newcomer to Hong Kong, with considerable experience as a missionary in the South Sea Islands, I was considerably shocked to read the views of your correspondent who signs himself "Joi de Vivre." It is his intention, apparently, to encourage wanton and un-Christian exhibitions of the flesh in public, so that our young people may become demoralised. The people of this Colony must desire a better existence than to imitate the grosser indulgences and indignities of savage tribes? I am surprised at the silence of the Church in this matter.—Yours, etc.,

F. WILLOUGHBY FESSE.
(of Chicago).

Hong Kong, January 15.

[We think our correspondent would do well to hurry home and address the newspapers of his native City."—Ed., *China Mail.*]

A NAVAL OPINION

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Sir,—A cabaret in Hong Kong would have the support of many of the younger set of the Services stationed here, who will agree with your leading article that the Colony is terribly dull in the winter.—Yours, etc.,

SUB-LIEUTENANT R.N.

Hong Kong, Jan. 15.

TEACHING OF ENGLISH

[To the Editor of the "China Mail"]

Sir,—With reference to Prof. Simpson's instructive lecture on English difficulties and "Kelt's" interesting letter on the Junior Local debacle (English being, I presume, in the majority of cases the "failing" subject), it seems to me that the method of teaching English to Chinese in Hong Kong is utterly at fault.

To all non-English speakers the difficulties of English are admittedly great, but to the Chinese, who are diametrically opposed to us in so many points of thought, habit and custom, they must be superlatively so. Why, then, in the name of all that is educational, are Hong Kong Chinese taught English through the archaisms and obsolescences of Shakespeare and Lamb, or the incomprehensibilities of certain "selected" Essays, so that most of the teachers' time is wasted in showing that certain expressions are now ungrammatical, or altogether changed in meaning; or in trying to explain thought as obscure and language as involved as those in an Einstein treatise, to students, who, unless continually watched, will write such "English" as "United the men was died his friends were bury him."

Surely to Chinese who study English "because it is spoken in America," a thorough grounding in plain, matter-of-fact English prose such, for instance, as that found in well-written newspaper leaders, would be of infinitely greater service than the teaching of obsolescences and profundities.

Given a good grounding in the elements, the Chinese can very well be trusted to add sufficient embellishment and embroidery; for, in English composition, is not one of their greatest faults a tendency to symbolic metaphoric and poetic exaggeration? But deliberately to teach brush and palette English to those who have not a hammer-and-chisel (or, is it sickle?) knowledge of it can give results only as lamentable as they are ludicrous—fit themes merely for the comic papers.

While on this subject, it would be interesting to know why it is (as alleged) that in the case of an exact subject like Mathematics the University precribes a definite text-book, whereas in the case of a vague and wide subject like European History no guidance is given, so that a student may toil a whole year to no purpose, the subject of the examination questions being of a nature totally different from that studied.

Yours, etc.

"ENGLISH UNDEFILED."

Hong Kong, January 15.

CAPT. A. J. E. WHYTE

Reported Engagement to An Heiress

According to a Reuter cable received yesterday from San Francisco via Shanghai Capt. A. J. L. Whyte, R.E., is to be married to Miss Frances Vandyke Tyler who is described as an heiress of Santa Rosa, California.

Captain Whyte who left the Colony on leave on November 16, was A.D.C. and then Secretary to His Excellency Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.

Miss Tyler was chief bridesmaid at Miss Elizabeth Dunbar, whose wedding to Mr. M. D. Gurney Hoare was celebrated in the Roman Catholic Cathedral on February 12, 1929.

THE TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTIVES

COMPULSORY POWERS SOUGHT: DETENTION FOR SIX MONTHS

SANATORIA SYSTEM.

Following recommendations from Mr. Arthur Collins, the well-known municipal expert, who inquired into the civil administration of Belfast, the Corporation has decided to promote a Bill in the next session of the Northern Ireland Parliament to procure far-reaching powers.

A considerable part of the inefficient administration was due to the system of political patronage in appointments to and promotions in the civic service, and in the bill the Corporation makes provision for the disqualification of any member of the Council who, by canvassings or any other improper means, or with any improper motive, induces any person in the service or employment of the Corporation to appoint or refrain from appointing any person to the service, or to dismiss or refrain from dismissing any person in the employment of the Corporation.

Power is also sought to disqualify any member of the Council who, being a barrister, solicitor, medical doctor, accountant, architect, surveyor, estate agent, valuer, stockbroker, or a member of any other profession, acts in a professional capacity in any matter in which the Corporation is or may be interested.

Recently, new heads of three of the most important civic departments were appointed, the officers in each case coming from Great Britain. The salaries were fixed unusually high in order to compensate the officers for the loss of their pension rights, and the Corporation now asks authority to recognize for the purposes of the Local Officers' Superannuation Act (Ireland) 1869 the whole or part of the previous services of officers in Great Britain who entered the employment of the Corporation during or after 1923. This will give the new officers the same pension rights as if they had remained in Great Britain.

Compulsory Treatment

In connection with the Public Health Department the bill proposes to empower a court of summary jurisdiction to order, subject to certain restrictions, that a person suffering from tuberculosis, and in an infectious state, be removed to a suitable hospital, or other institution, and to provide for his detention and maintenance there for such period, not exceeding three months, as the court may think fit. The same court may in certain circumstances order the detention of the person for a further period not exceeding three months.

Power is also sought to enable the Corporation, if it is satisfied as to the purity of any article of food intended to be exported from the city to some place outside Northern Ireland, to issue to the exporter a certificate of purity in respect of the article, and, if thought fit, to make a reasonable charge for the certificate.

It is also proposed to purchase ground, or use ground already the property of the Corporation, for the erection and equipment of a huge garage in the centre of the city for private motor-cars.

The bill seeks permission to give a discount to users of electricity. Gas-consumers at present receive a discount of 20 per cent. provided that the accounts are paid within a month from the date of delivery.

One of the most important proposals is that under which the Corporation seeks authority to use trolley vehicles in connection with the tramway undertaking, to carry goods and parcels on such cars, to make provision for the abandonment of any of the existing tramways, and to substitute trolley cars for abandoned services.

MUST GO STRAIGHT

Penalty in case of Default

The Hague, Yesterday.

The question of sanctions in case of Germany's wilful default under the Young Plan has been settled. Belgium, Britain, France, Italy and Japan have decided, and Germany agreed, that, if the International Court of Justice finds Germany guilty of default, the creditors will resume full liberty of action.—Reuter.

Ten Years Ago

[From the "China Mail," January 16, 1920.]

Today's dollar is worth 5/ ¼.

The fourth congregation of the University of Hong Kong takes place this afternoon, when 22 degrees will be conferred including that of Doctor of Laws (Honoris Causa) on Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G. and the Hon. Mr. Claude Severn C.M.G.

PEAK DOUBLE TRAGEDY

Inquest Opened on the Victims

MEDICAL TESTIMONY

Affairs of Newspaper Quite Sound

ACUTE HEART TROUBLE

An inquiry into the circumstances attending the deaths of Mr. George William Cade Burnett, formerly proprietor of the "China Mail," and of Mrs. Caroline Burnett, his wife, who were found dead from gunshot wounds in their house, "Mountain View," the Peak, on New Year's Day, was opened at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon by Mr. E. W. Hamilton.

The medical evidence concurred that Mrs. Burnett's wound was homicidal and could not have been self-inflicted. Mr. Burnett's could have been self-inflicted. Dr. Cannon stated that Mr. Burnett suffered from angina pectoris, which was liable to affect the brain.

THE EVIDENCE IN FULL

The following were the members of the jury:—Messrs. F. G. Kerley (foreman), H. T. Buxton, and W. J. Waddington.

The Coroner, addressing the jury, said:—The occasion for this inquiry, Gentlemen, as you are probably aware is the death of Mr. George William Cade Burnett and Mrs. Burnett. It occurred on January 1 of this year. Both of them were found dead, with gun shot wounds, in their house. You will have no difficulty whatever in arriving at the facts. The great point before you will be arriving at the mental condition of the principal actor in the tragedy. A great deal will turn on the medical evidence and two doctors will be called. As Dr. Strahan's evidence will be much shorter than Dr. Cannon's, I propose to call him first. He was the first doctor who saw the bodies. So far as we know, it proves that the occurrence took place between 9 and 9.30 in the evening.

Dr. Strahan's Evidence

Dr. Stuart S. Strahan, Medical practitioner, Hong Kong, Senior partner of Drs. Allen and Strahan, deposed that he received a telephone message from Mr. King at 10.55 p.m. on January 1, asking him to go to Mr. Burnett's house. He met Mr. King on the road and they went together. He lived practically next door to Mr. King. Witness did not know the number of the house. On entering, he found the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Burnett, both of whom he knew personally. The position of the bodies was: Mr. Burnett was sitting in an armchair, and Mrs. Burnett was sitting on a couch, with her feet up. They were both dead. The cause of Mrs. Burnett's death appeared to be a bullet wound in her head, on first impression.

Death Instantaneous

The Coroner: In your opinion, was death instantaneous?

Witness: I should think so.

The Coroner: Did you form any opinion as to the direction of the wound; how the shot had been fired?—I did not examine the wound. I went there for the purpose of ascertaining whether death had occurred. I did not consider that the wound could have been self-inflicted.

Mr. Burnett was also dead; the cause of death was a wound in the head. The wound could have been self-inflicted. There was a revolver in his left hand.

The Coroner: Did you examine the bodies to see how death had taken place?—Judging from the temperature of the bodies, I should say an hour or so previously.

Raised Blood Pressure

Witness added that he had previously attended Mr. Burnett, as his medical practitioner. Deceased consulted him in 1928 and again in 1929. He was suffering from raised blood pressure and weakness of the muscles of the heart. He saw him in the office about four or times in 1928, and three times last year in July.

The Coroner: What in your opinion—knowing his medical history—what effect would his illness be likely to have on his mental outlook?—Changes in the blood vessels might affect the brain and lead to eventual derangement.

The Coroner: Did you know him well enough to say whether he was abnormal?—I think his was rather an excitable disposition. He complained of depression and of being easily irritated. Later, he said he felt a little better and did not need me.

Megiomania

The Coroner: Is it possible to say that his condition was such as to set up megiomania?—There was nothing to suggest that at the time.

When you saw him had he any heart disease?—His heart seemed to be enlarged, owing to fatty degeneration.

Witness also saw him in August.

The Coroner: What it amounts to is that Mr. Burnett was in a condition which would lead to depression and, although there was nothing to show that he was of a suicidal tendency, knowing what you knew, you were not enormously surprised —No, I was not. Witness added that deceased did not complain of any severe heart pains.

Dr. Cannon's Evidence

Dr. A. Cannon, Medical Officer, in charge of the mortuary, stated that on the Second of January, of this year, at 11.45 a.m., he conducted a post mortem examination on the body of a lady personally known by him as Mrs. Caroline Burnett, of the apparent age of about sixty years. Concerning the cause of death, this was primarily due to a gunshot wound in the head, essentially a homicidal one.

The Coroner: By that you mean not self-inflicted?—Yes.

And the second cause?—Internal haemorrhage. As regards the general physical condition of the body, there was no evidence of organic disease of the body, beyond animal decay. The direction of the wound was from the crown of the head downwards, fixed in the base of the skull internal to the right ear—roughly at an angle of 45 degrees from the horizontal. The shot must have been fired from the back, and the deceased must have been lying back. The party firing the revolver would be on a higher level. The result was a fracture of the base of the skull. The wound was consistent with the use of a .32 automatic revolver. The bullet—a nickel one—was extracted from the head. (Here witness produced the bullet—marked Exhibit One.) Death was instantaneous. She would have been rendered unconscious immediately, and would have known nothing about it.

Gunshot Wound

Witness first made a post mortem on the body of a European male—Mr. George William Cade Burnett—apparently between 61 and 62 years of age. The cause of death in this case was primarily due to a through-and-through gunshot wound in the head; roughly, taken from the left temple just in front of the left ear and passing out of the head through the right lobe in a slightly horizontal direction. The size of the wound was of the same bore as that of Mrs. Burnett. (Exhibit 2). There was a slight mark around the entrance hole which indicated that the revolver was held at close quarters, and was consistent with a left-handed suicide with a revolver. Death was instantaneous. As regards the general physical condition of the body, the heart showed marked myocardial degeneration; in other words, excessive weakness of the heart. As regards the brain there was no evidence to the naked eye of any organic disease beyond the fact that congestion was universally present throughout the cortex of the brain. All that he was in a position to say was that it was a condition which was found in cases where the arteries of the brain became thickened and hard—arterio syrosis—and was not uncommon in heart conditions which were acute, such as in angina pectoris.

A Personal Friend

Mr. Burnett was a personal friend of his. As a friend, Mr. Burnett had consulted him and mentioned the fact to witness some time ago, when he said: "You never have time to give me a thorough overhaul." He was worried about his heart. It was not professional at all. Witness arrived at the conclusion that he had a markedly high blood pressure, an enlarged heart, that its action was weak.

As regards the nervous system, witness found the knee jerks were increased. The sign indicated that a person was in a nervous state. From the physical signs, nothing else was found, but from the symptoms which deceased gave him (much to his surprise in almost text-book fashion), and said he had suffered from his heart for a few months, witness thought he had been suffering from attacks of angina pectoris. They must have commenced many years ago. He only discovered it through Mr. Burnett's own explanation. Witness would suggest that Mr. Burnett, knowing how busy Dr. Strahan was, did not wish to worry him. Angina pectoris was a disease in which the patient first of all complained of a mild pain in the left armpit, which in time made the left arm feel heavy.

Perfectly Normal

The Coroner: If you go into details like this we shall all be imagining we suffer from it. What was your opinion of Mr. Burnett's mentality?

I regarded him as being in a perfectly normal condition, in full control of his senses, in so far as a person with heart disease can be expected to be when the condition of angina pectoris has occurred. It was a known fact that then a person may from a varying time, from seconds to minutes, according to the extent of the disease, not be in full possession of his mental powers. "I wish to make it quite clear," added witness, "that a person is quite capable of carrying out his work, that he has a warning of his next attack, and that during an attack his head will be thick for some hours. When it clears he can work again in the normal way.

Strain of Excitement

The Coroner: Can you form any decision as to Mr. Burnett's mind, assuming that he shot first his wife and then himself? My own opinion, based on knowledge as a doctor and a friend, is that the excitement and pleasure of New Year's Day had been a considerable strain upon his heart condition, and that this in turn had resulted in another attack—may be more severe than any he had had before,—but certainly a severe one of angina pectoris. It was a known fact that persons who had these attacks frequently, should never go anywhere where there was excitement. The condition of angina pectoris affected the brain.

(The Coroner: The letters were written apparently after the deceased had thought about the action he was to commit.)

Witness added that it was usual for these attacks in a person of that type to occur shortly before sunset.

What Caused Attack

The Coroner: Would it have been possible for this to occur without his wife knowing it?—Yes, I think so. Witness said he would suggest that it was more likely than not that the extra exertion of walking up the hill would have caused an attack. The deceased was in the office apparently for about two minutes. During an attack one was physically affected for a few seconds, although they had been known to last as long as half an hour.

The Letters

The Coroner (addressing the Jury) stated: Letters were found after the suicide, written on Newspaper Enterprise paper, but none was found in his home. It looks possible that the paper was taken from the office, and Dr. Cannon has said that the deceased may have had an attack in the office, after walking up the hill, and have formed his intention in the office and written the letters there.

Witness agreed that he would, after an attack, be in a state of distress for a few hours until he had a sleep. Witness considered that at the time of the tragedy Mr. Burnett was temporarily insane. He had a morbid tendency, and a photograph (produced) was given to witness in deceased's office on December 12, and he thought that Mr. Dobbie was also in the office at the time. He said in quite a jocular manner, as was his custom, that if ever he (witness) made a post mortem examination at the mortuary to bring it up. Mr. King might like this photograph, and whenever I come to be cut up it might prove useful," added deceased.

A Gruesome Photograph

The Coroner: It's a pretty gruesome thing.

Witness, continuing, said that on the morning of the Haiching piracy deceased asked for permission to visit the mortuary, and did so. Mr. Burnett was a perfectly sane and normal person, his wife as well, and so far as he knew, they were a very affectionate couple. Witness could not remember having heard him say anything about business worries.

Mr. Seth, a member of the firm of Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming, chartered accountants to the Newspaper Enterprise Ltd., said he had known Mr. Burnett for some years.

(Continued on Page 8.)

SHADOWS BEFORE

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN CHINA MAIL

Social Functions

To-day—Tea Dances at Hong Kong Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

To-day—Dinner Dances at Hong Kong Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

To-day—Dinner Dance at Repulse Bay Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

To-morrow—Hong Kong Automobile Assen. dinner-dance, Peninsula Hotel.

To-morrow—Taikoo Club Annual Ball, 9 p.m.

January 18—Old Tonbridgian Dinner, Hong Kong Hotel, 8 p.m.

January 18—Honourable Company of Master Mariners' Dinner to Capt. O. H. Farrar and officers of s.s. Haiching, Hong Kong Hotel, 8 p.m.

Entertainments

To-day — Queen's Theatre, "The Pagan."

To-day — Star Theatre, "The Heart of a Nation," 5 p.m. only; "La Boheme" (Italian Opera), 9.15 p.m.

To-day — World Theatre, "Revenge."

To-day — Majestic Theatre; "Speedy."

To-morrow — Star Theatre, "Rigoletto" (Italian Opera), 9.15 p.m.

Home Mail

To-morrow—Inward Europe via Suez (Karmala); Outward for Europe via Siberia (Kormala), 4.30 p.m.

Lammert's Auction

January 18—At Sales Room, Duddell Street, 4 German Pointer Pups, 11 a.m.

Sports

To-morrow—Ellis Kadoori School for Indians Annual Sports Meeting, I. R. C. ground, 2 p.m.

January 18—Entries Close for Hong Kong C.C. Tennis Tournaments.

Meetings

January 21—Meeting for Society for the Protection of Children, etc., City Hall, 5 p.m.

Miscellaneous

To-day—Stephen's Girls' School Speech Day, 3 p.m.

January 18—Entries close for Hong Kong Jockey Club annual race meeting, 3 p.m.

RADIO

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

The following programme will be broadcast to-day from the Hong Kong Broadcasting Station Z.B.W. on 355 metres:—

5.00-6.00 p.m. — Programme of H.M.V. and Victor records supplied by courtesy of Messrs. Moutrie.

"Faust"—Bullect Music (Gounod), Royal Opera Orch., Covent Garden.

"Minuet" (Paderewski, Op. 14 No. 1), "Nocturne in E Flat Major" (Chopin, Op. 9, No. 2), Sergei Rachmaninoff.

"Mignon"—Overture (Thomas), State Opera Orchestra, Berlin.

"Mister Cinders"—Selection (Ellis and R. Myers), New Mayfair Orchestra.

"Merry Merry"—Vocal Gems (Archer), Light Opera Company.

"Morning, Noon and Night in Vienna" (Suppe), Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra.

"Prophecies" (Harry Taylor), "I'm blase," Norman Long.

"The Emperor" Quartet, Op. 76 No. 3," (Haydn), "Londonderry Air," (Arr. Bridge), Virtuoso String Quartet.

"The lute player" (Allitsen), "The Floral Dance" (Moss), Peter Dawson, Bass-Baritone.

"Zampa—Overture" (Herold), Victor Symphony Orchestra.

"Bois Epais" (Arr. by A. L. G. B. Lully), "Premiere Caresse" (Constantino De Crescenzo), Enrico Caruso.

"The Lay of The Lady's Vote" (Dryenforth and Carroll Gibbons), "Before I go to sleep," Anona Winn with Harold French, George Baker and Leonard Henry.

"L'Arlesienne-Excerpts", (Bizet), Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra.

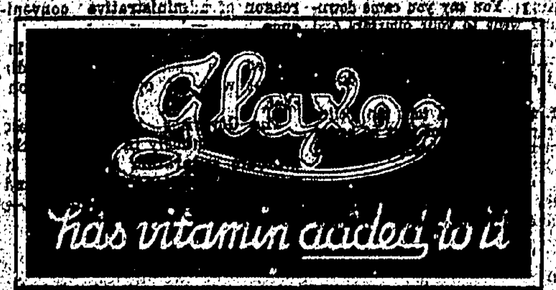
7.00-9.00 p.m.—Experimental Relay transmission.

—Experimental relay transmissions will be made nightly, excepting Sundays and Mondays, of distant stations between the hours of 7 p.m. and 9 p.m.

The transmission is dependent on favourable conditions and when conditions are unfavourable, records will be played."

9.00 p.m.—Chinese Programme.

10.30 p.m.—Close Down.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

SATURDAY, January 18, 1930, at 11 o'clock a.m., at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

Four (4) German Pointer Pups.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, January 16, 1930.

THE Undersigned have received instructions, to sell by Public Auction

ON

MONDAY, January 20, 1930, at 11 o'clock a.m., at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

Four (4) Capes Woollens.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, January 16, 1930.

STAR THEATRE

Commencing TO-NIGHT

A. CARPI

PRESENTS THE

ITALIAN GRAND OPERA

IN A SERIES OF OPERAS

TO-NIGHT

LA BOHEME

TO-MORROW

RIGOLETTO

SATURDAY, JAN. 18th

MME BUTTERFLY

SUNDAY, JAN. 19th

BARBIERE di SIVIGLIA

MONDAY, JAN. 20th

CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA AND PAGLIACCI

TUESDAY, JAN. 21st

FAUST

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22nd

CARMEN

Booking at MOUTRIE'S and the STAR.

Prices: $4, $3, $2, $1.

MYTHICAL MAN

Defendants Refused A Second Reward

Two men, charged with the unlawful possesaion of six bars of iron, who were remanded for 48 hours on Tuesday, were at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning sentenced to one month and three months' jail, respectively.

They told the Magistrate that had they failed to locate the man who gave them the iron, but just as they were coming in the "Black Maria" to Court this morning, they saw him, and asked if they should have another remand.

The Magistrate: No, not a bit of it. You both have given a lot of trouble to the police over this mythical man, who is supposed to have given you the bars to carry!

THE JOLLIEST OF ALL DANCE RECORDS

Columbia

2024D	Here Am I	Fox-Trot
	Don't Ever Leave Me ..	„
2052D	Molly	Waltz
	Alone in the Rain	Fox-Trot
2048D	Love Made a Gypsy Out of Me	„
	Everything But You ...	„
2044D	They All Fall in Love .	„
	I Knew We Two Were One	„
2046D	Lucky Me, Lovable You ..	„
	Love Ain't Nothing But the Blues	„
2045D	Singing in the Bath Tub	„
	Little By Little	„
2034D	Song of the Bayou	„
	Georgia Pines	„
2030D	What is Life Without Love	„
	To Be Forgotten	Waltz
2049D	If I'm Dreaming	„
	An Open Fireplace	Fox-Trot
5606	My Dream Memory	„
	I'm Fond of You	Waltz

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

KUPPER BEER

The finest German Beer on the market

Obtainable everywhere.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hong Kong.)

Prince's Building, Ice House Street Tel. C.75.

JUST ARRIVED

PIPES

of

LATEST STYLES

in all

LEADING MAKES

BBB

Best Make

DUNHILL'S

ROTHMAN'S

LOEWE'S

You are invited to call at our store.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA

Queen's Road C. Asiatic Bldg.

MARTELL'S BRANDIES

V.S.O.P.

THREE STAR

V.V.E.S.O.P.

BOTTLED IN COGNAC AND GUARANTEED PURE GRAPE BRANDY BY MARTELL & CO.

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

St. George's Building, Ice House Street.

Tel. C. 135. HONG KONG.

KAIPING COAL

FOR HOME, FACTORY & POWER HOUSE.

HOME, FACTORY AND BUNKERS

POWER HOUSE, TUGS & LOCOS

For Price Apply to

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hong Kong.

G. FALCONER & CO., (HONG KONG) LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS

DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

Union Building (Opposite G.P.O.)

Agents for:— ADMIRALTY CHARTS, ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES, KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.

High Class English Jewellery.

URGENTLY REQUIRED

OLD BLANKETS

THE HONG KONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

(Established 1889)

will be very glad to receive them at the City Hall,

Every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 10.30 a.m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

BOOKBINDING.
THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE LTD.,
for Superior Binding
"China Mail" Offices,
3A, Wyndham Street, Tel. C.22.

DENTIST.
HARRY FONG, Dentist,
1st floor, No. 74, Queen's Road Central. Tel. C. No. 1255.

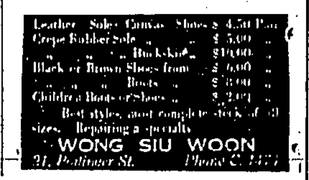
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.
THE GLOBE FOOK CHEONG ELECTRICAL SUPPLY CO., LTD.
72, Queen's Road, Central.
Tel. C.3270.

ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS.
W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.,
Kowloon Bay.
New Work & Repairs.
Call Flag "L"
Sole Agents for Kelvin Motors.

FOR BETTER PRINTING.
THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE LTD.,
General and Commercial Printers, "China Mail" Offices.
3A, Wyndham Street, Tel. C.22.

HAIR DRESSERS & BOOKSELLERS
LEE YEE,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Dressers & Booksellers.
No. 12, D'Aguilar Street.
(opposite Queen's Theatre).

OPTICIAN.
THE HONG KONG OPTICAL CO.
'Phone 2232.
53, Queen's Road Central.



DOGGING THE EVIL DOER

LONDON'S NEW POLICE POSTS

A MOTOR PRISON

Crooks, confidence tricksters, and smash-and-grab thieves will soon find their livelihood departing. Scotland Yard has organised an elaborate system of police posts, similar in appearance to post office kiosks, but painted blue instead of red, and labelled "Police." When the system is fully established the London public will instantly be able to get into touch with any sub-divisional stations and summon a body of police or a 20-horse-power van to any place in the metropolitan area within five minutes. In case of emergency anything up to 20 policemen and detectives will be available.

The van contains a steel-lined cell and first-aid appliances, also special lamps for use in case of 'bus or other traffic accidents. The public will not be allowed to enter the box, but they can open the glass doors and use the telephones. Any attempt to put the telephone out of order will merely sound an alarm at a police station.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES AT HOME

AN EXPERT ON "FALLACIOUS BELIEFS"

SEEDS OF INCAPACITY

"Proper provision for the nurture and education of at least 2,000,000 of Britain's 3,000,000 children under the age of 5 years does not exist," declares Sir George Newman, the chief medical officer of the Ministry of Health, in his annual report on the health of school children. "The lack of suitable arrangements for dealing with disease before the child reaches that age is responsible for the great mass of preventable disease which contravenes education, frustrates expenditure on it, and sows the seeds of incapacity in the adult population.

"It is fallacious to suppose that if you sterilise mental defectives you cut off the bulk of mental deficiency. The great majority of mentally deficient children are not directly the offspring of deficient parents. The ages below five years are the most susceptible for the body and the mind."

Sir George Newman describes the Boy Scout movement as the greatest demonstration of practical education the world has ever seen.

PEAK DOUBLE TRAGEDY

(*Continued from Page 7.*)

The Coroner: Well, how long?—Twelve years.

The China Mail

The Newspaper Enterprise Ltd. published the *China Mail* only. He knew nothing of its affairs. There was nothing wrong financially in the condition of the Company. It had its good times and its bad times, like any other concern. The two shareholders were Mr. Burnett and his wife. It was a perfectly going financial concern. As far as he was concerned, there was nothing to cause the deceased worry except as an ordinary business man. He and Mrs. Burnett were an attached couple. Their only worry was that she was afraid of his heart. He had never suggested suicide to witness.

The Coroner: Although I can't very well be a witness in my own court, I can give evidence myself that deceased was often complaining that he had never taken exercise for a number of years owing to his heart.

(At this juncture, photographs of the interior of Mountain View were handed round to the Jury, who said that they were familiar with the construction of that type of house.)

Coolie's Evidence

Wah Chong, house coolie at Mountain View, said that he went to close the windows on the night of January 1 as usual under instructions. He knew that his master and mistress were in at the time.

The Coroner: What did you see?—I was up there and closed the dining room window, and then saw the master sitting in the sofa. He used to bid me good-night every time I went up, but that night he did not, so I became frightened and looked at him and immediately hurried downstairs to call the house-boy. During the earlier part of the evening, continued witness, he heard a bang as of a brass cymbal falling on the floor. That was about 9 p.m. He only heard it once. He was working in the cook-house and did not take much notice of it. He saw his master when he arrived back home and when he was at his meal. Deceased returned home about 7.35 p.m. by the drawing room clock. He was normal and in high spirits. Witness had been with Mr. Burnett three years and four months. At first sight he thought he saw a book in his master's hand, but on closer examination saw that it was a gun in the left hand, resting on the right. He was always very kind to witness.

The Cook's Evidence

Ship Yuen, cookboy, said he had been with Mr. Burnett since 1927. On the first day of the New Year Mr. and Mrs. Burnett had tiffin at about 1 p.m. and afterwards lay down to rest. They got up at 3.30 and had tea at 4 p.m. They went out after Mr. and Mrs. Burnett had borrowed a loan from him. It was quite usual for them to borrow sometimes $10 and sometimes $20. They returned about 7.35 p.m. and he let them in. They had dinner, which he served. It was a normal meal. Dinner finished at 8.15 p.m. Witness cleared away, made up the beds, and brought Mr. and Mrs. Burnett drinks. After dinner, when his work was done, he went downstairs at 8.30 to the servants' quarters under the living floor. He saw Mr. Burnett at 8.30 p.m. going up to his bedroom. He was dressed in a jersey instead of a coat, which he had discarded. Before he went out they had been in the drawing room, and had been playing two gramophones at the same time. (Witness here corrected himself and said that they had been playing the Radio and a gramophone). That was the last time he saw Mr. Burnett alive. Whilst witness was reading a newspaper in bed he heard a noise, soon after 9 p.m. He thought it was a large boot falling on the floor. A few minutes later (about five), he heard a similar sound. He took no notice, as he had often heard noises about the house of things falling on the floor. The floor was made of cement. The first time he knew anything was wrong was at the house coolie coming down and rushing at him, at about 10 p.m., and said there was something wrong; the master was holding a gun in his hand. Witness went upstairs. He was afraid to go into the room in case of trouble, and peeped under the door curtain.

The Coroner: I was there myself at 12.15).

Reported to Police

Judging by the appearance of the master, continued witness, I realised that he was dead and at once went to the Police Station and made a report. Witness did not notice his mistress at the time. He did not notice if the front door was locked.

(The Coroner: I went to the front door. I thought it was a case where a deposition was needed. I rang the bell and *someone opened the door*, which I think was locked. The Police came in by the back entrance).

Witness added that there was nothing wrong or unusual with Mr. Burnett's behaviour. He was cheerful.

Mr. King: You say you came downstairs and went to your quarters and heard your master walk upstairs. Did you hear him walk down?—I did not notice; I did not hear him come down. He had a heavy tread.

Mr. King: Witness told the Police in his original statement that he heard his master walk downstairs, followed shortly by the noise.

The First Shot

Witness answered that he did not hear deceased walk back. Witness went to sleep until the first shot. He often saw his pistol; sometimes on the table and sometimes on the bedroom chest of drawers.

Mr. King: When you went up after the bang, was the other door in the drawing room open or shut?—I could not see that door.

The Foreman of the Jury (Mr. F. G. Kerley): Could the witness say whether Mr. Burnett was left or right handed?

The Coroner: Dr. Cannon gave it that he was amphidextrous. I think we will close the proceedings for this afternoon by taking the office coolie's evidence. There is the evidence of a lady in Kowloon, who is too ill to give evidence herself. She is Mrs. Bevan, aged 74 years, and she states: "I have known both the deceased for several years. Mrs. Burnett lived with me from the time she was fifteen until her marriage and was always a great friend. They both visited me in Cambridge Road, Kowloon, on New Year's Day, arriving at 6 p.m. We were discoursing on old friends. I gave Mr. Burnett a glass of brandy diluted with water. He refused another glass. Mrs. Burnett had nothing to drink. Mr. Burnett talked about his son, whom he said was on his way out to Hong Kong to join the business. They left after saying good-bye at 7.30 in rickshas to the Ferry."

(Mr. King remarked that he was satisfied that Mrs. Bevan's clock was half an hour fast). She had always known them as a happy couple and said that they came especially to wish her a happy New Year.

Watchman's Evidence

Leong Chow, watchman at the *China Mail* offices, gave evidence, and said that Mr. Burnett came to the office with his wife on New Year's Day. They arrived at about 7 p.m.

The Coroner: I think Mrs. Bevan's clock must have been an hour fast. The times are all vague. It would take quite 35 minutes to get them from the *Mail* offices to the Peak, and the last witness says that he let them in at 7.35 p.m.

Witness, continuing, said that he let them into the office and switched on the light. Mr. Burnett unlocked the door of his inside office and went in with Mrs. Burnett. They were there for about ten minutes. Witness did not know what they were doing. When they came out Mr. Burnett failed to pull the key out of the hole and witness tried, but could not, and Mr. Burnett decided to leave it until next morning to the locksmith. They came out of the inside office back to the side door. Mr. Burnett was very cheerful and said "Happy New Year" to witness.

Very Cheerful

The Coroner: Did he open any cables?

He unlocked the letterbox and cleared it of letters and telegrams, and Mrs. Burnett and witness assisted in unsealing the telegrams and Mr. Burnett opened them out.

The Coroner: No one apparently saw them on the Peak tram?

Mr. King: No.

Recalled, the houseboy said that Mr. and Mrs. Burnett occupied different bedrooms. Mr. Burnett slept at the back and Mrs. Burnett at the front. Mr. Burnett went down to the drawing room before they went out, and witness could see him reading a book.

The inquiry was adjourned until Monday next, January 20, at 2.15 p.m.

KOREA UNREST

Attributed to Red Agitators

Tokyo, Yesterday.

Further student troubles, apparently due to political wire-pullers are reported in Press despatches from Korea. About 1,000 students have been arrested in Seoul, including 250 girls.

Though reports regarding the motive are conflicting, it seems that the students at thirteen Korean schools, including two missionary institutions, with the purpose of showing sympathy with students arrested in other parts of Korea last year, suddenly struck work during a public examination, shouting "Mansei." They then rushed out of the examination halls.

The situation is reported to be well in hand, but the authorities are quoted as expressing the belief that Communist agitators are in the background.—Reuter.

BURMA'S FUTURE

Separation from India Favoured

Rangoon, Yesterday.

The separation between Burma and India is only a matter of time declared the Governor, Sir Charles Innes, speaking at a Trades Association dinner. Outlining the Government's views on separation, he said, the closer India approximated to self-government the less justification there would be for including Burma in India merely for the reason of administrative convenience.

Burma could not be properly included in self-governing India except with its own express consent.

The Governor stated Burmese were unanimously in favour of the ultimate separation and hoped it would be a friendly parting and would leave no bitterness behind.—Reuter.

A WAR IN PACIFIC A REAL MENACE

OPINION OF DELEGATE TO JAPAN CONFERENCE

MEANS OF PREVENTION

San Francisco.—Returning from the Russo-Chinese front in Manchuria, Dr. Lewis Lorwin, of the Bookings Institution at Washington, a delegate to the Institute of Pacific Relations, declared that the menace of war in the Pacific is real and said that the nightmare of a great war in the Pacific can only be averted by making the dream of international co-operation a reality.

According to Dr. Lorwin, Russia expects such a war, but the hopes of the Russians would appear to be vain. "If such a world war took place, soon one-half of Europe would go Fascist, not Communist. While Russia's army may total 3,000,000 in all, Russia is far from ready for a war economically. She would collapse in four weeks. Stalin is seeking to speed up his five-year industrial programme, and many think that he is pushing Russia too fast."

Dr. Lorwin mentioned four points of international co-operation that would aid in preventing such a war. They follow:—

(1)—Scientific food habits that would make Oriental nations utilize their own resources.

(2)—By seeking to overcome the rooted feeling that international trade must mean an economic and military struggle.

(3)—By submerging racial feelings such as wrecked the ancient Mediterranean civilization and by creating a new cultural unity that means a synthesis between the West and the East.

(4)—By a world division of labour under the direction of a "World Economy Board" that would seek to develop the earth's resources for the maximum benefit of all nations.

"The danger of a new world in the Pacific is real," Dr. Lorwin emphasized. "International co-operation may sound like a dream; the alternative would be a nightmare."—United Press.

EXCHANGES

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS

On London—	
Bank, wire	1/6 7/8
Bank, on demand	1/6 15/16
Bank, 30 days' sight	——
Bank, 4 months' sight	1/7 1/8
Credits, 4 months' sight	1/7 7/8
Documentary 4 months' sight	1/8
On Paris—	
On demand	977½
Credits, 4 months' sight	1052½
On Berlin—	
On demand	——
On New York—	
On demand	38⅜
Credits, 60 days' sight	40
On Bombay—	
Wire	105¼
On demand	105¼
On Calcutta—	
Wire	105¼
On demand	105¼
On Singapore—	
On demand	68
On Manila—	
On demand	77
On Shanghai—	
On demand	79
30 day's sight (private paper)	——
On Yokohama—	
On demand	77¾
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	——
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	11.64
Silver (per oz.)	21⅜
Bar Silver in Hong Kong	Par.
Copper Cash	Nominal
Copper Cents	3% prem.
Rate of Native Interest	7% p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	21½% dis.
Hong Kong Sub. Coin	Par.

LONDON EXCHANGES

	London, Yesterday.
Paris	123.92
New York	4.86 29/32
Brussels	34.955
Geneva	25.155
Amsterdam	12.10⅝
Milan	93.00
Berlin	20.38
Stockholm	18.135
Copenhagen	18.20
Oslo	18.215
Vienna	34.59
Prague	164½
Helsingfors	193⅝
Madrid	36.925
Lisbon	108.25
Athens	375
Bucharest	818
Rio	5 15/32
Buenos Aires	45 1/16
Bombay	1/5 15/16
Shanghai	2/0 ⅛
Hong Kong	1/6 ⅞
Yokohama	2/0 ¼
Silver, Spot	20⅛
Silver, Forward	20⅞

—British Wireless Service.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

Opening Daily Official Quotations 16th January, 1930.

STOCK	Buyers	Sellers	Sales	Nom.	Fin. year ended	DIVIDEND	WHEN PAID
Banks.							
Hong Kong Bank ....$	1290	...	...	1	Dec.	Interim £3 a/c 1929 ex. 1/11=$11.13	Aug. 6, 29
Chartered Bank .....£	...	...	...	18	Dec.	Interim 7/-a/c 1929 free T/Tax	Sept. 12, 29
Mercantile Bk., A&B.£	...	...	...	27½	Dec.	Int. 5o/- a/c 1929 less T/Tax	Oct. — 29
" C.£	...	...	...	15½			
Bank of Asia .....$	95	...	96	...	Dec.	$3 and bonus $1 making $4 for 1928	Feb. 18, 29
Insurances.							
Canton Ins. .....$	707	...	...	...	Dec.	Final $22 for 1927 Interim $18 a/c 1928	—$40 May 23, 29
Union Ins. .....$	377	...	378	...	Dec.	Final 16/- for 1927 Interim 24/- a/c 1928	—$2 May 24, 29
China Underwriters..$	...	2	...	...	Dec.	None	...
China Fire Ins. .....$	335	...	...	...	Dec.	Final $9 bonus $6 for 1927 Interim $3 a/c 1928	—$18 May. 24, 29
H. K. Fire Ins. .....$	326	...	...	...	Dec.	$43 for 1927	Mar. 26, 29
Shipping.							
Douglases .....$	...	...	...	95½	Dec.	Last dividend for 1924	...
H. K. Steamboats ...$	...	...	...	27½	Dec.	$1- for 1928	Feb. 19, 29
Indo-China (Pref.) ...$	...	...	...	43	Dec.	12/- ex. 2/-½ on preferred for 1924 and 1925	June 19, 29
" (Def. ...$	...	...	...	70		Last dividend for 1921	...
Shell Transports ....s/-	...	...	...	95/10	Dec.	Int. 2/- Coupon No. 55 free T/Tax a/c 1929	Jan. 6, 30
Union Waterboats ....$	...	...	...	33½	Dec.	$1.25 and bonus 25c. making $1.50 for 1928	Jan. 31, 29
Mining.							
Benguets .....$	4.70	...	...	...	Dec.	Interim 20 centavos making 45 centavos a/c 1929	Dec. — 29
Kailan Mining Ad. s/-	...	...	...	55/-	June	Final 4/- free T/Tax Coupon No. 35 for yr. 30-6-29	Dec. 17, 29
Langkat (Comb.)...Tls.	...	...	...	13.60	Oct.	Last div. for year 31-10-27	...
" (Single) ...Tls.	...	...	...	7½			
S'hai Exploration...Tls.	...	...	...	1.30	Dec.	None	...
" Loans .....Tls.	...	...	...	5	Dec.	Last dividend for 1926	...
Raubs .....$	12	...	...	...	Mar.	Interim T. 3 a/c year 31-3-30	Dec. 12, 29
Tronoh Mines .....s/-	...	...	...	21/-	Dec.	4½d. less tax Coupon No. 91	Sep. 30, 29
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.							
H. K. & K. Wharves..$	144½	...	...	...	Dec.	$6 & bonus $3 making $8 for 1928	Mar. 7, 29
H. K. & W. Docks...$	...	...	...	31½	Dec.	Last dividend for 1924	...
China Providents .....$	5½	5.45	...	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1924	...
Hongkews .....$	...	...	...	100	Dec.	Interim T. 3 a/c 1929	Sep. 12, 29
N. Engineerings ...Tls.	...	...	...	7½	Dec.	T. 0.40 ordinary for 1928	Mar. 15, 29
Shanghai Docks ...Tls.	...	...	...	106	Apr.	T. 7.50 for yr. ending 30-4-29 Return Tls. 25	July 27, 29 Oct. 25, 29
Cotton Mills.							
Ewo Cottons .....Tls.	...	...	15½	...	Dec.	Interim T. 0.40 a/c 1929	Aug. 28, 29
S'hai Cotton (old)..Tls.	93	...	...	...	Apr. and Oct.	T. 2.50 old for half year T. 1.25 new 31-10-29	Nov. 30, 28
" (new)..Tls.	...	...	...	54.			
Zoong Sings .....Tls.	...	...	...	10	June	T. 0.80 for year 30-6-29	Oct. 11, 29
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.							
H.K. & S. Hotels ...$	12.40	...	...	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1924	...
H. K. Lands .....$	...	...	65.30	...	Dec.	Interim $2 a/c 1929	Aug. 2, 29
Shanghai Lands ...Tls.	...	...	...	161	Dec.	Interim T. 3 a/c 1929	July 31, 29
Humphreys .....$	14	...	...	...	Dec.	80 cents and bonus 20 cents making $1 for 1928	Feb. 8, 29
H. K. Realties .....$	...	8.90	...	...	Dec.	Interim 30 cents a/c 1929	Aug. 12, 29
Chinese Estates .....$	...	98	...	...	Feb.	$4 for year 30-2-29	June 5, 29
Public Utilities.							
H. K. Tramways ....$	18½	18.90	...	...	Dec.	Interim 50 cents a/c 1929	Aug. 27, 29
Peak Trams (old) ....$	...	...	...	11½	Apr.	$1 on old for year 50 cts on new 30-4-29	June, 7, 29
" (new) ....$	...	...	...	6.05			
Star Ferries .....$	70	...	...	...	Dec.	$2 and bonus $1.50 making $3.50 for 1928	Feb. 16, 29
China Light .....$	...	20	...	...	Sept.	Final cts. 45 (old) for year cents 10.73 (new) 30-9-29	Dec. 28, 29
H. K. Electrics .....$	...	71½	...	...	Dec.	$2.50 on old $1.25 on new for 1928	Mar. 22, 29
Macao " .....$	28	...	...	...	Dec.	.....	...
Sandakan Lights .....$	...	...	...	2½	June	None	...
H.K. Telephones ....$	9.55	...	...	...	Dec.	Interim 10 cents a/c 1929	Sep. 18, 29
China Buses .....Tls.	15½	...	...	...	Dec.	T. 0.60 for 1928	Feb. 21, 29
S'pore Tractions(Ord.)s/-	...	10/-	...	...	Dec.	1/- on preference	Feb. 6, 29
" (Pref.)s/-	...	...	...	19/-			
Industrials.							
China Sugars .....$	...	...	...	1	...	In Liquidation	...
Malabon Sugars .....$	...	...	...	27	Dec.	Ps. 3 for 1928	April 11, 29
Cald: Macg. Ord...Tls.	...	...	...	11	Dec.	Incorporated in May 1929	...
" Pref. ..Tls.	...	...	...	10			
Canton Ices .....$	...	...	...	2½	July	None	...
Cements (comb.) .....$	14.65	14.90	...	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1925	...
" (old).....$	11.10	...	...	...			
" (new).....$	9½	...	...	...			
H. K. Ropes .....$	...	7.80	...	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1924	...
United Asbestos .....$	5	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Stores, &c.							
Dairy Farms .....$	...	21	...	...	Dec.	$1.25 for 1928	Mar. 4, 29
Watsons .....$	11.10	...	...	...	Oct.	80 cents for year 31-10-29	Mar. 29, 29
Der A Wings .....$	80 c.	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Lane, Crawfords .....$	2.20	...	...	...	Feb.	Last dividend for year 28-2-26	...
Mackintoshs .....$	18	...	...	...	Feb.	$2 for year 28-2-29	April 11, 29
Sinceres .....$	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
Wm. Powells .....$	...	...	...	2½	Feb.	25 cents for year 28-2-29	June 10, 29
Miscellaneous.							
H.K. Amusement Pref.$	28	...	...	...	Mar.	$2 and bonus 50c. on Perferred $1 and bonus 50c. on Deferred for year 31-3-29	July 25, 29
" Deferred							
H. K. Constructions..$	...	...	...	1.30	Dec.	None	...
B. Ind. G.$ Bonds ...	...	...	...	60%	...	.....	...
H. K. Govt. Loans...$	5%	Prem.	...	...	...	Interest half yearly	...

"C. G. P." OF HARROW

A Revered Veteran of the Old School

Mr. Charles George Pope, known intimately at Harrow School and to Harrovians all over the world as "C. G. P.," retired from The Grove at Christmas. The announcement will bring regret to all who have been associated with this brilliant master at work and play, who has in his own inimitable way won the affections of all who have come within his influence.

Mr. Pope is one of the last remaining Old Harrovian masters. He came to the School as a boy in 1886, was a monitor in 1889, a member of the cricket eleven and captain in 1891, and went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1892. He played for Cambridge in 1894 and in 1898 became an assistant master at Elstree, and came to Harrow in 1899, and he obtained a small house on Grove Hill in 1906. He was appointed to Church Hill—to Cruikshank's enlarged house—in 1912, and when this house was closed in 1915, and later pulled down in order to make way for the School War Memorial, Mr. Pope and his boys moved over to The Grove, one of the most famous of Harrow Houses. This was the House made notable by the mastership of E. E. Bowen, the writer of some of Harrow's most exquisite songs.

Mr. Pope has taken the keenest interest in all matters connected with the sports activities of the School, and as a house master ranks with the very finest who have been associated with the Hill, and under him the high traditions of The Grove have been maintained.

He is succeeded by Mr. T. E. J. Bradshaw, who has been a master at Harrow since 1918, and is in charge of the small house on Peterborough Hill, known as Garlands.

Sport Columns

SIX F. A. CUP-TIES REPLAYED

CORINTHIANS DRAW AFTER EXTRA TIME

TWO CLUBS SUCCEED AWAY

London, Yesterday.

Replays to-day in the third round proper of the Football Association Cup resulted as follow (Clubs playing on their own ground mentioned first):—

Bournemouth	0	Fulham	2
Manchester City	4	Tottenham Hotspur	1
Huddersfield	3	Bury	1
Middlesbrough	4	Chesterfield	3
York	1	Newcastle	2
*Millwall	1	Corinthians	1

*after extra time.

—Reuter.

Six of the eight outstanding ties were down for decision and five of these came to a definite conclusion. There was no "giant killing"—as by Brighton at Grimsby on Tuesday—but the results are interesting nevertheless.

Fulham's Feat

Each side having scored two goals on Saturday, the famous amateurs, the Corinthians, visited Millwall and held the Division II. League Club of London to another draw in spite of extra time.

Rivals in the Southern section of Division III. in Bournemouth and Fulham clashed. At the first time of asking, on Fulham's ground, the score was one-all. Playing away yesterday, the London team penetrated the Bournemouth's goal twice without reply and thereby qualified to visit Notts Forest in the fourth round on January 25.

Division I. Winners

The Spurs are only a shadow of their former greatness. On Saturday they held their visitors from Manchester, the City, who are in the top circle in Division I., to two goals each. At the second time of asking the Spurs fell badly. Manchester City have not had the luck of the draw, however. After being away last Saturday, they will be on foreign soil again on Saturday week, their hosts at the next hurdle being Swindon Town.

Huddersfield and Bury both belong to Division I. No goal was scored on the latter's ground on Saturday. Having earned the right to a replay in the presence of their own supporters, Huddersfield clinched the issue yesterday by 3-1. The winners are at home to Sheffield United next time.

Chesterfield and York

Visiting Chesterfield (of Division III., Northern section) on Saturday, Middlesbrough (of Division I.) could only draw 1-1. The latter then proceeded yesterday to win by only a surprisingly small margin—the odd goal in seven. But they have earned the right to another home match in the fourth round, when their visitors will either be Charlton or Queen's Park Rangers.

On Saturday, Newcastle (of Division I.) failed to dispose of the humble York of the Northern section, so they replayed yesterday at York. And here Newcastle won by the odd goal in three. On Saturday week, Newcastle receive Clapton Orient.

The Corinthians and Millwall have to play again. Other outstanding ties are:—

Doncaster v. Stoke, the winners of which meet the Corinthians or Millwall, and

Charlton v. Queen's Park Rangers.

R.A.M.C. & UNIVERSITY DRAW

Only one of the scheduled matches in the Second Division of the League was played yesterday. The R.A.M.C. and the University gave a poor display and the game ended with one goal each.

R.A. v. Navy

The game was scheduled for the Navy ground at Happy Valley, but the R.A. were unable to field a team.

SCOTTISH CUP

Glasgow, Yesterday.

In the first round of the Scottish F.A. Cup to-day, Inverness Citadel defeated Armadale by the only goal of the match.—Reuter.

GOLF

Captain's Cup Play at Tungshan

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, Yesterday.

Of the 12 qualifiers for the Captain's Cup during the past year three have left the port leaving nine to compete. In the preliminary round M. A. Annett beat W. Seiffert by 4 and 3, and last Sunday the eight players left in played off with the following results:—

Morning Round

B. B. Anthony (14) beat M. A. Annett (16) by 5 and 4.

A. E. Quinn (10) beat R. K. Batchelor (11) on the 19th green.

J. M. Walker (4) beat E. R. Hill (16) by 4 and 2.

G. C. Kitching (12) had a walk over from D. Baker-Carr.

Afternoon Round

B. B. Anthony beat A. E. Quinn by 6 and 4.

G. C. Kitching beat J. M. Walker on the last green.

The final which is over 36 holes will take place on Sunday.

RIFLE SHOOTING

Revival of League Now Accomplished

A meeting of local rifle enthusiasts was held at the Volunteer Headquarters last evening to discuss the revival of the Hong Kong Rifle League.

It was unanimously agreed to revive the League, and Mr. R. M. Dyer was appointed President. Mr. F. Young was appointed Hon. Secretary and Mr. F. Lakey, Hon. Treasurer.

An Executive Committee was appointed comprising Messrs. F. C. Goodman, T. Swan, A. W. Ritchie, C. H. Summers, and E. R. Dovey.

The entrance fee to the League was raised from $20 to $30.

Empire Contests

From the Colonial Secretary the *China Mail* has received a copy of reports of the Junior Kolapore and the Junior Mackinnon (The "Barnett") matches fired at Bisley during the Imperial Meeting in July, 1929, which has been received through the Secretary of State for the Colonies from the National Rifle Association.

CRICKET

The following will represent the H.K.C.C. at cricket on Saturday:—

First eleven against University (away), friend.—T. E. Pearce (Captain), H. Owen Hughes, E. R. Duckitt, H. V. Parker, A. C. I. Bowker, A. Reid, A. C. Beck, J. R. Collis, J. R. Hinton, E. J. R. Mitchell, and R. H. D. Wade.

Second eleven against R.E. and S. (home), league.—W. W. McKenize, H. J. Armstrong, G. E. R. Divett, J. H. Ashworth, R. H. Dowler, R. K. Hepburn, W. Harris Walker, R. M. Wood, J. R. Way, C. E. Gahagan, and G. D. Mead.

BOXING

Crichton to Fight in Shanghai

BOWDEN'S INJURY

Always a warm favourite with Shanghai boxing "fans," Seaman Crichton of H.M.S. Cornwall has signed articles for two fights in the Northern port.

Mr. White, representative of the Shanghai International Boxing Club, came down specially to conclude arrangements with Crichton. The first fight in which he will feature will be on the opening night of the new "Atorium Hall." Crichton will clash with a reputable American over a 12-three minute round in the main event.

Crichton is the Middleweight and Welterweight Champions of the Colony. His last fight was against A.B. Ewin. He also fought A.B. Bowden here some time ago and the bout had an unfortunate sequel. Bowden after his bout developed ear trouble and has now been invalided from the Service.

Crichton made attempts to get up a charity bout on behalf of Bowden, but as the Cornwall is leaving for the North this afternoon, he is unable to do anything. He has appealed to the Hong Kong Boxing Association to give Bowden some assistance.

HOCKEY

The Club de Recreio hockey team defeated the University yesterday at King's Park by 6 goals to 1.

Ladies' Competition

Through the generosity of Mr. Caer Clark, a silver cup has been presented to the ladies' hockey clubs to be played for annually in a series of matches, on the same lines as the Sim Shield, counting two points for a win and one point for a draw.

Three teams are competing this year, the Club de Recreio, the Kowloon Ladies' Hockey Club and the Hong Kong Ladies' Hockey Club. The games have been arranged as follows:

Jan. 18.—Club de Recreio v. K.L.H.C.
Jan. 25.—H.K.L.H.C. v. Club de Recreio.
Feb. 8.—K.L.H.C. v. H.KL.H.C.
Feb. 15.—Club de Recreio v. K.L.H.C.
Feb. 22.—H.K.L.H.C. v. Club de Recreio.
March 8.—K.L.H.C. v. H.K.L.H.C.

SHAMEEN SPORTS CLUB

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, Yesterday.

In an uninteresting game yesterday the Shameen Sports Club beat a team comprising H.M.S. Cicala and the Municipal Police by 3 goals to 0.

The Club's forwards showed better combination than they had heretofore, but this may have been partly due to a weakness in the defence of the opposing side. R. T. O. Lammert scored the first goal with a cross shot, and E. R. Hill scored the next two.

The Navy and Police were not often dangerous.

The Club team comprised: G. Duncan; W. Galloway, B. Rasmussen; V. Ferrier, F. Lammert (Captain), M. Gavin; A. N. Other, A. Tuson, E. R. Hill, T. O. Lammert, and E. H. Shekury.

FANLING HUNT

The Fanling Hunt and Race Club have arranged a Point-to-Point at Potts' Bungalow on Saturday at 3.45 p.m. Hounds will meet at Potts' Bungalow on Sunday at 3 p.m. instead of Saturday.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

First Round of Triangular Match

The last match of the first round of the triangular tournament will be played on Saturday, January 18, at 4.15 p.m., when the Club meet the Army.

Teams will appear in Saturday morning's paper.

MIMIC BATTLE

Successful Invasion of Kowloon

Manoeuvres in which both the Navy and Army took part were held at Kowloon yesterday.

The following units were represented: Royal Navy, 2nd K.O.S.B., 3/15th Punjabis, supplementary units of the R.A.M.C., Royal Corps of Signals, etc., and the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps which included the Armoured Car Section.

Although the manoeuvres were on a smaller scale than those carried out on the Island recently, they were nevertheless interesting and instructive in that valuable knowledge must have been gained by the General Staff of the Command.

Again the objective was the invasion of the Colony and a successful landing was made by the invaders from picket boats. They had to jump into the water a little distance off shore in one of the little bays in Kowloon and wade in. The exact spot was, of course, unknown to the defenders, who had quite an extensive coast line to guard.

The warships carried out the landing under heavy fire from shore, the guard system and communication of the defenders being good. The landing commenced in the morning and the manoeuvres were concluded in the early afternoon.

The work of the H.K.V.D.C., among the defenders was favourably commented upon by H.E. the G.O.C.

WATER RETURN

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on January 1, 1930:—

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS.

	1929	1930
Tytam	15' 6"B	11' 3"B
Tytam-Byewash	24' 6"B	19' 5"B
Tytam Intermediate	2' 2"B	0' 7"B
Tytam Tuk	47' 0"B	31'11"B
Wong Nei Chung	24' 4"B	19' 1"B
Pokfulum	23' 2"B	10'11"B

[Note: B. denotes "Below Overflow"; A. denotes "Above Overflow"; L. denotes "Level with Overflow."]

Storage in million and demicals of gallons.

	1929	1930
Tytam	266.14	295.90
Tytam-Byewash	.86	3.03
Tytam Intermediate	183.90	192.65
Tytam Tuk	522.00	757.42
Wong Nei Chung	7.03	10.55
Pokfulum	18.60	42.38
Total	998.53	1,301.93

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of December.

	1928	1929
Consumption	196.41	210.64
Estimated population	428,260	438,580
Consumption per head per day	14.8	15.5

Services to houses in the Rider Main Districts were disconnected and a supply was given by public street fountains only during December, 1928.

From December 1 to 31, 1929, a 12-hour's supply (6 a.m.—6 p.m.) was given to all Rider Main Districts. Principal Mains closed (6 p.m.—6 a.m.).

KOWLOON WATER WORKS

	1929	1930
Kowloon Reservoir	9' 6"B	0' 2"A
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir	3' 0"B	9'11"B
Reception Reservoir	1' 8"B	1' 8"B

Storage in million and decimals of gallons.

	1929	1930
Kowloon Reservoir	260.74	354.24
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir	104.10	79.28
Reception Reservoir	28.75	28.75
Total	393.59	462.27

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of December.

	1928	1929
Consumption	109.76	116.88
Estimated population	168,220	178,260
Consumption per head per day	21.0	21.7

Constant Supply in all districts during December 1928 and 1929.

The Government Analyst's reports show that the quality of the water is satisfactory.

Total rainfall: December 31, 1928, 71.16; December 31, 1929, 69.83.

TWENTY WEALS

Brutality to A Mui Tsai

$100 FINE IMPOSED

A Chinese married woman was charged at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday before Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith for ill-treating her mui tsai. According to the prosecution, which was conducted by Mr. H. R. Butters, of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, the woman was most heartless and brutal in her treatment of the unfortunate girl.

Mr. J. M. Remedios appeared for the defendant and entered a plea of not guilty.

The evidence showed that the girl, who was only 12 years of age, was taken to the Shamshuipo Police Station by a constable who had found her hiding herself in the stairway of a house. The girl alleged that she had often been beaten by her mistress and that she was afraid to go home because she had delayed in carrying some water. A Chinese detective was sent to interrogate the defendant who admitted that she had caned the girl. Defendant refused to go to the Police Station to claim the girl and she was accordingly sent to the Po Leung Kuk. Later she was sent to the Government Civil Hospital to be medically examined by Dr. Thomas, who found that the girl bore no fewer than twenty weals caused by a cane. Around her wrists were marks which were consistent of her having been bound with a rope.

Mr. Butters emphasised the fact that the marks were still visible yesterday—fifteen days after they had been inflicted.

Girl's Story

The girl related how she had been tied up with a rope and beaten with a cane. Her hands were tied behind her back and attached to the wall. She denied that she had been beaten for stealing small articles from a neighbour.

Defendant admitted that she had beaten the mui tsai but that was because she had stolen some porridge from a neighbour. She added that she would have chastised her own child in like manner had she been guilty of theft.

His Worship said that the case was not one where the defendant should be sent to prison without the option of a fine. He would not say that defendant did not deserve to go to jail, but he thought that a fine would be sufficient. He confessed that the case was a very bad one. He did not believe a word that the defendant said about the child having pilfered things from a neighbour. Even if that were true, the child did not deserve such a severe beating. The fact that she was tied up showed that she was being tortured.

A Heartless Woman

His Worship added that when the state of the girl was considered it became more serious, because there was the poor little girl reduced to a state of misery hiding herself in a common stairway where she was found by the constable. She must have had a very hard life. There were other features which convinced him that the defendant was a heartless woman. There were ten children in the house and the poor mui tsai was beaten now and then in addition to the hard work she must perform in such a large family.

Addressing the interpreter, his Worship instructed him to tell the defendant that he considered she was heartless—thoroughly heartless—and asked if she would like one of her own children to be treated in a similar way. She had said that she beat her own children that way, but his Worship did not believe it.

Defendant: Don't you believe it?

His Worship: If you do I would say you were very cruel to your own children, that's all.

The defendant was fined $100.

$2.50 MONTHLY

Instalment on Loan from Indian

Yesterday Mr. Justice J. R. Wood heard a case in the Summary Court in which a Sikh watchman named Bhaggat Singh, employed at the Kau Yue Fong Theatre, sued a licensed Chinese hawker named Chan Ming-kee, for the sum of $40 principal and $7.20 interest for nine months under a promissory note dated March 1, 1929.

Judgment was entered for plaintiff for $42.40 and costs.

An earlier case between the parties in which judgment had already been entered for plaintiff for $40 principal and $4.80 interest for six months was mentioned. Previously his Lordship had reserved decision on the question of instalments until the conclusion of the latter case. An order was eventually made that defendant pay $2.50 monthly on each of the two judgments against him — first payments to be made on February 10.

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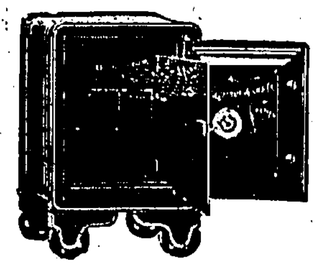

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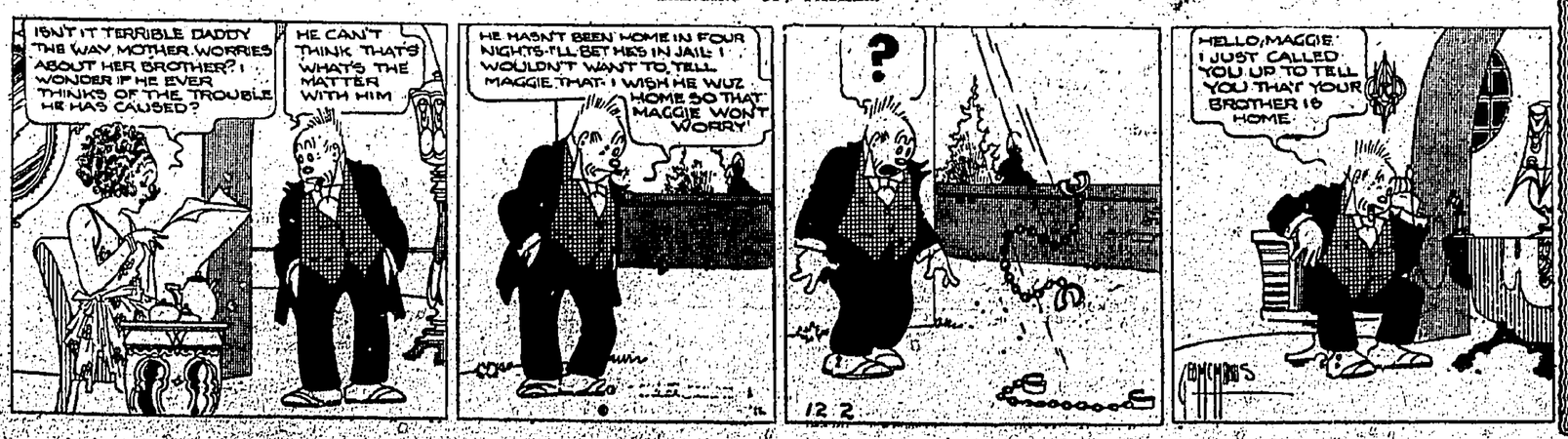

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World News In Pictures

Patent Infringement

Handley Page, British aeroplane magnate and former Air Field Marshal of Great Britain, claims that the auxiliary wing used as a safety device in the Guggenheim safety contests is an infringement of his patent.

Welcomed at McGill

On the occasion of his visit to Montreal, Great Britain's Premier, Right Hon. J. Ramsay Macdonald, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the hands of E. W. Beatty, K.C., Chancellor of McGill University. Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Beatty are seen in the above photograph as they were drawn through the campus of McGill by the enthusiastic students. On the box-seat is Max Ford, the students' cheer-leader.

Charges Against Banker

The Princess of Thurn and Taxis, the former Nee Lydia Niccolls, of ....Uniontown, Pa., has brought suit against J. V. Thompson, wealthy banker and coal land operator. She charges the aged millionaire with embezzling $200,000 from the estate of her father.

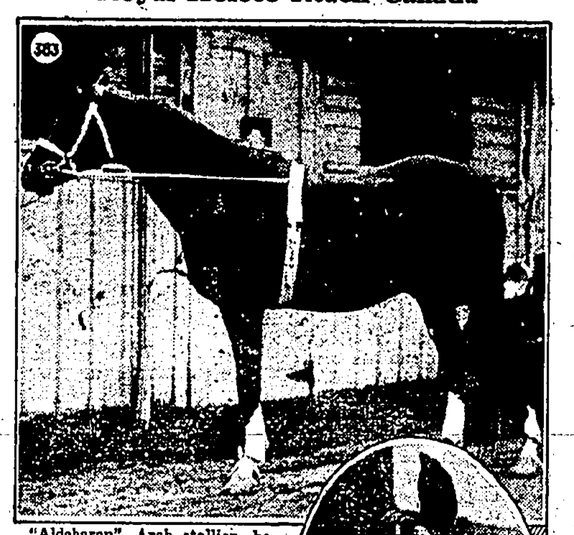
Edison's Pupil Visits Canada

Walter Huston, Seattle boy who won the special prize donated by Robert Edison for research and inventive potentialities, was a visitor to Canada recently when he took Canadian Pacific coast steamship Princess Marguerite in a round trip from his home city to Victoria and Vancouver. Huston who is likely to become a second Edison will devote his life to scientific research, he says, following the example of his famous friend and mentor.

Canada's Oldest Sailor

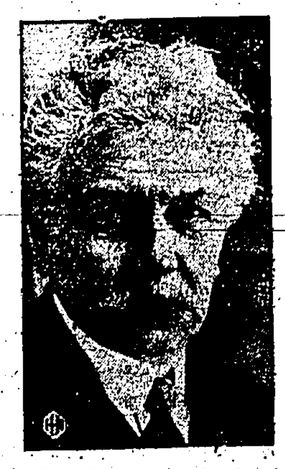
"I think I've earned a spell in drydock", says Boatswain H. McEwen, aged 73, who sailed from Vancouver for the Orient on his last voyage before retirement, on board the Empress of Russia, recently. He has been at sea 62 years and is the oldest sailor in the employ of Canadian Pacific Steamships Ltd. As a lad of 11 he shipped out of London in a sailing vessel, served in the United States Navy and entered the service of the Canadian Pacific in 1893 where he remained until his retirement. "I don't regret my days at sea", he said, "It was a hard business to learn in the old days but conditions today are as good as most trades ashore."

Royal Horses Reach Canada



"Aldebaran", Arab stallion, belonging to the Prince of Wales, was with "Crusader", a Clyde stallion, a recent passenger on Canadian Pacific steamship Minnedosa, and went to the Toronto Exhibition as a break in their long journey across Canada to the Prince's ranch at High River. Aldebaran, like his royal master, is of democratic temperament and made no bones about posing for the photographer. Inset is a close-up of the horse. The Prince has some high-class blood stock on his ranch and these horses with a number of others that have come or are coming over to Canada in the near future, will have an effect on breeding all through the west that will be a boon to farmers and stock raisers.

Resignation Forced



M. Henri Jaspar resigned as Premier of Belgium after the Cabinet had disagreed on the question of substituting Flemish for French as the official language of Ghent University.

Law Enforcement

Miss Mary Van Kleek, director of Industrial Studies of the Russell Sage Foundation, was appointed by the National Commission on Law Enforcement at Washington, to make a survey of booming and unemployment as it relates to crime.

Artists in British-Canadian Concerts

Brilliant entertainers are to be heard this Winter in a nation-wide chain of musical centres throughout the Dominion, sponsored by the Canadian Pacific Railway. They will appear in a series of six concerts, the outgrowth of the Music Festivals, now internationally known, which have been staged by the Music Department of the railway. Each of these concerts will be given at Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria with a probability of other cities being added to the list. Among those now taking part in these concerts will be Florence Hood, brilliant Canadian violinist; Mary Frances James, lyric soprano of Montreal; Stanley Maxted, Montreal tenor; Rudolph Plamondon, Canadian-born star of the Paris Opera; and the Hart House Quartette, internationally famous as players of Chamber Music.

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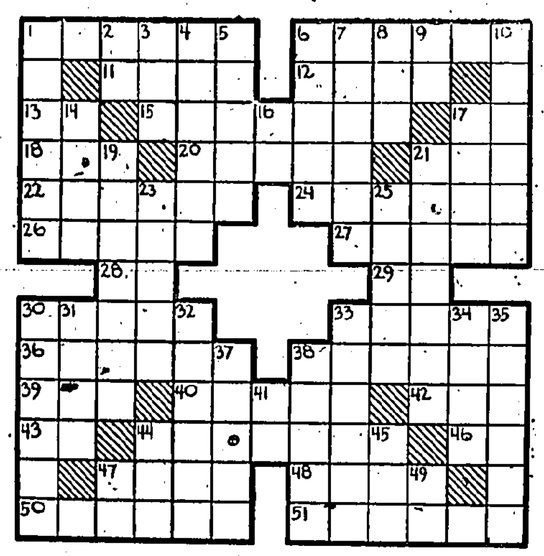
DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



HORIZONTAL

1-A compartment of a church
6-Censures
11-Part of an auto
12-Austria (abbr.)
13-Letter of the alphabet
15-Inns
17-Pair (abbr.)
18-To spread loosely for drying
20-Dried leaves used for medicine
21-A vegetable
22-A lover
24-Pursues
26-Rodent (pl.)
27-East or Southeast wind
28-A Roman number
29-Musical note
30-Window glasses
33-United
36-Anointed (Archaic)
38-A grist (Scot.)
39-The (French)
40-Back of the neck (pl.)
42-Ocean

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

43-Most worthy (abbr.)
44-Riddles
46-Province of Canada (abbr.)
47-One who inherits
48-Mantle of Minerva
50-Real estate
51-An epistle

VERTICAL

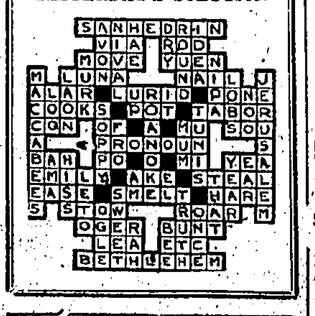
1-The hunting leopard S. W. Asia
2-Near
3-Any natural cavity
4-Rubs out
5-One of the six mechanical powers
6-Storehouses for hay
7-Crescent-shaped
8-Farm animal
9-Mountain (abbr.)
10-Lead glass used in manufacture of gems
14-Wife of Tyndareus (Gr. Myth.)
16-Half an em
17-Republic in South America

VERTICAL (Cont.)

19-French vanity box (pl.)
21-Lapses of time
23-Feast
25-An antiseptic solution for wound treatment
30-One who shakes the hand
31-In a new way
32-Plaited grass for hat making
33-Author of Gil Blas
34-Observed
35-A rubber for removing pencil marks
37-A place for the sale of milk products
38-A seaport in Lithuania
41-A republic of Europe (abbr.)
44-A fish with a snake-like form
45-To rest
47-An exclamation of surprise
49-A thoroughfare (abbr.)

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION



HONG KONG HEIGHTS

For the information of visitors the following list of some of the highest points on the Island and Mainland is published:—

Island.	Feet.
Victoria Peak	1823
Signal Station	1774
Mt. Parker	1734
Mountain Lodge	1725
The Eyrie	1725
Peak Hotel	1305
Taikoo Sanatorium	1000
Mt. Davis	877
Bowen Road (filterbeds)	297
Mainland	**Feet.**
Taimoshan	3124
Kowloon Peak	1771

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the E. E Telegraph Co. office, Hong Kong:—

Johnson, from Isleworth.
Raghel Tridon Post Office, from Singapore.
Zircon, from Bangkok.

S. LACK,
Superintendent.
Hong Kong, 9th January, 1930.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD., OF DENMARK

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited) of Denmark:—

Hong Kong Chinese Importing Union, from Hankow.
Lolan, President Van Buren, from Shanghai.
Hoyt, Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Bldg., from Stamford, Conn.
Wullen Teh, Peninsula Hotel, from Shanghai.
Akewple, from Shanghai.
Habaksian, from Swatow.

C. V. JESSEN,
Superintendent.
Hong Kong, 8th January, 1930.

HUGENBERG PARTY SPLIT

BERLIN REFUSES TO ATTACK THE JEWS

GRAND DUKE CYRIL

The news that the Grand Duke Cyril, the ostensible head of all the Russians who still recognize the old regime, intends to change his residence from Coburg in Germany to Saint Briac in France, throws interesting light on an intricate chapter of German politics that has just begun, the disintegration of the Nationalist opposition, or Hugenberg Party, writes the Observer's correspondent in Berlin. Coburg has a local Government of National Socialists, and the Grand Duke complains that he can no longer pay the taxes demanded of him—or rather, is unwilling to pay them in a part of the world hitherto friendly towards deposed royalties large and small.

Almost at once the picture of a National Socialist — otherwise known as a Hitler Fascist—becomes clearly known as a Hitler Fascist—becomes clear to those abroad who can barely tell—the difference between Nationalists, their adherents the Christian Socialists, and the common enemy, the original brand of Social-Democrats who fought and won the freedom of them all in present-day, Germany. A National Socialist of Thuringian sort respects grand dukes, but believes at the same time in taxing them heavily. He believes in pride of race, but in the socialization of land as well. While working and hoping vainly to that end and to the nationalization of industry, he welcomes as a pan-German any foreigner who can be taxed and treated as such, with the sole exception of Jews, believing that all Jews should be treated as aliens, and preferably expatriated.

The movement, led by Adolf Hitler, flourishes to-day where once Communism flourished, in the poverty-stricken homes of the Thuringians employed in making toys and glass ornaments, or in the Christmas trade. Whole families, for example, are engaged on different parts of a doll—hair, or eyes, or saw-dust-stuffed limbs—which are collected by agents of the big exporting factories. "The Jew" is the exploiter.

The "Jewish Republic"

The millennium promised by Moscow failed these people, who work under what are probably the worst conditions in Germany, though surrounded by some of the country's most beautiful forest scenery. They are unorganized, for no union would tolerate the hours or the exploitation of the seven and eight years old who stitch linen or glue wigs to scalps for the most pitiful number of pfennings per hour. They recognize the sweating middlemen as Jews, and they know Berlin is the heart of the Jewish Republic.

Coburg Fortress, most lovely crown of a noble landscape, endeared to the British by reason of Queen Victoria's early romance with Prince Albert, shelters, as always, royalties, as a matter of course. To-day, in fact, it shelters several highly feudal establishments, whose pecuniary peace Hugenberg alone would never have molested.

In the "Palais Edinburg" the Grand Duke Cyril and his suite occupy a very considerable wing of a fine castle, and his brother-in-law, Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg, lives under the same roof. The wives of both the princes are daughters of Duke Alfred, uncle of the last ruler of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. A neighbour, just across the castle square, is the ex-Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who is a Coburger, and one of the most popular citizens for miles round, although he only returned after a lifetime abroad to this home of his father when driven from his kingdom.

Affection for "the Quality"

The Coburg family themselves, deposed at the revolution by order of Berlin, and a few hotheads, live close by in Castle Callenberg. There are numbers of other royalties, major and minor, in the surrounding homes, romantic and beautiful, built for arrogant dynasties out of taxes or levies on a population which always was extremely poor on account of the thickly-wooded country which gives scope neither for agriculture nor pasturage.

In the south, where centralized industry begins, there is Socialism proper, with unions protecting the workers. But it is not to be wondered at that in Coburg, whose shopkeepers have annually regretted the day when the Grand Duke Cyril and his satellites departed for Cannes to hold a winter court in miniature, the Stahlhelm and the Hitler associations flourish. Employees and shop assistants, Hugenberg's followers, in this part of the world, believe in "the Quality" as much as British villagers do, and the families of these demonstrators are dependent upon the exroyalties for a great part of their living and have no quarrel with them.

It is here that the slogan, "Against the Young Plan and the Jews," which has split the Nationalist Party in Berlin, was found necessary to awaken any enthusiasm for agitation. The mixture of the Young Plan and Jews may seem extraordinary abroad, but it has been one of the best methods of keeping the various disintegrating elements of the Nationalist movement together. Wise men in humble circles agree all over Germany that the Young Plan is the best of all possible evils a conquered nation must bear; the others understand nothing about it. No form of enthusiasm against the Plan could have been possible without the words—"and Jews"—tacked on to it. The "Jews" in this case are the Government of the "Jewish Republic" which approves the Plan. Hugenberg, accustomed to dictate to his followers, is discovering that the different types of reactionaries are beginning to think for themselves. There is no real "national opposition" any more in Germany, but only a policy of expediency, dictated, when common sense does not prevail, by the appeal of fanatics to the worst passions of the ignorant and the oppressed.

LONDON SOBER

The Changes of 23 Years

Sir Robert Wallace, K.C., chairman of the London Sessions and also of the Licensing Committee, giving evidence before the Royal Commission on Licensing, said drunkenness and violence resulting from it had largely decreased since the hours for the sale of drink had been reduced.

The Commission, under the chairmanship of Lord Amulree, met in Broadway Buildings, Westminster. It was set up by the present Government to inquire into the laws relating to the supply and sale of liquor.

Sir Robert Wallace, dealing with London closing hours, said that with the exception of Westminster and Holborn all the divisions closed at ten o'clock. Eleven o'clock was fixed for those two districts because they were considered the pleasure ground of London. The population of these two places was about 200,000, compared with 4,500,000 in the whole of London, so that 10 o'clock closing prevailed over 24-25ths of the whole area.

Licensed Hours

"It has been said that these exceptions have created a difficulty," said Sir Robert. "There are, of course, people who cross the boundary from one district to another at closing time, and we recognise that this is an anomaly."

Some people who desired uniformity contended that 11 p.m. should be the general closing hour for London, but Sir Robert said he thought that this would create an even greater anomaly. There were residential and industrial districts on the fringe of the County of London, such as West Ham, where the closing hour varied from 10 to 10-30 p.m.

"The anomaly would be multiplied 30 times so far as the ring of towns round the country are concerned," he said.

Sir Robert, referring to the reduction of licensed hours, said:

"Speaking with 23 years' experience as chairman of the licensing authority of London, I say that the drunkenness that was so prevalent 23 years ago has largely disappeared. Anyone who knows London to-day knows that it is quite exceptional to discover drunkenness."

"In the old days, too, when men were turned out of a public-house at a very late hour, many of them under the influence of drink, the crime known as wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm was very prevalent. It is now practically non-existent from that cause."

Sir Robert said night clubs four or five years ago seemed to be a subject calling for very grave attention from the State, but the evil had been greatly mitigated lately.

A few years ago, owing to one or two exceptional cases in which the compensation authority had closed houses, it was said that someone immediately opened a club. A great deal of feeling was excited, but what was feared then had not happened.

The prosecution of motorists drunk in charge of cars was also mentioned by Sir Robert. He said:

"It is ridiculous to maintain the law as it stands. I have suggested to the authorities that the word "drunk" should be dropped altogether. Instead, the charge should be one of taking intoxicants so as to render anyone unable to take charge of a motor-car."

"The word "drunk" has so many different meanings. Some men after taking drink can talk quite reasonably, yet they are incapable of driving a car. It is ridiculous to use the word "drunk." I suggest a great modification in the law."

CEYLON'S REFORM SCHEME

ATTITUDE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRESS OPINION

There appears to be a certain amount of confusion of mind as to what will happen if the Legislative Council rejects the Reforms Scheme. At least two Members have tried to draw the Colonial Secretary into an elucidation of Lord Passfield's intentions. Mr. Bourdillon has refused to add to, or place his own interpretation on the Secretary of State's Despatch. The apprehension has been expressed by some that the present constitution may, in the event of rejection, be worsened. Others are confident that it will continue intact, unless a general election on the existing franchise results in the return of a majority of members who will accept the Donoughmore Scheme.

The public needs to have its memory refreshed regarding the exact words used by Lord Passfield in his despatch on this vital point. Here they are:

"If, on the other hand, the Legislative Council should maintain their opposition to the proposals of the Special Commission, the matter will require further consideration and in that event *it would probably be desirable* for the Council to be dissolved and for a new Council to be elected under the existing constitution."

The significance of the words we have here italicised must not be lost. Mr. F. A. Obeyesekere, perhaps, found them inexplicable when he desired enlightenment. But they seem to be clear enough in at least one respect. They are clearly indefinite. They do not commit Lord Passfield to a pronouncement that the Council must be dissolved. We do not as yet know precisely what will be the consequences of rejection for "the matter will require further consideration." Those who favour the acceptance of the scheme read into these vague words an ominous threat. Perhaps, the rejectionists, on the other hand, see in them an indication that there is still hope for further modification of the scheme.

Lord Passfield's proposals as to the procedure to be followed if the Scheme is thrown out are then by no means irrevocable because they have not been definitely laid down. But it has to be remembered that he based his despatch on the Governor's recommendations. Sir Herbert Stanley was more explicit when he faced the problem of possible rejection. His suggestions were expressed thus in his despatch to Lord Passfield:

"If the offer were rejected by the present Council, it should be re-submitted to the new Council which would be returned at the General Election early next year.

"You should not alter the present franchise before that General Election. . . .

"If the new Council should also reject the offer, the present Constitution should remain in force, pending the reconsideration of the whole question. . . ."

In plain language, it amounts to this: Sir Herbert Stanley says: "Dissolve the Council, if it rejects the scheme, and elect another Council on the same franchise." Lord Passfield does not definitely say, "Do so"; but declares more cautiously "It *may* be desirable to do so." But will it be done? The Governor is anxious that no threat of a Council with curtailed powers should be made or implied. His recommendation that "if the offer were accepted, no allegation should be possible that its acceptance had been forced on the Council by a threat," should dispel misgivings on this score. Sir Herbert Stanley's definite proposal allays apprehensions. Lord Passfield's very indefiniteness regarding this proposal rouses hopes. But it is unthinkable that there will be a serious clash between Downing Street and Queen's House on this question of procedure, considering that the Governor's guidance has so largely coloured the Secretary of State's modifications of the scheme. It may safely be assumed that Lord Passfield will agree to the Council being dissolved in the event of rejection and a new one elected on an unaltered franchise, unless—and such things have happened—the Governor has reason to change his mind. The present protracted debate, during which suggestions have been made for a referendum to the whole country, without the existing franchise restriction, may not have been without its effect on Sir Herbert Stanley's point of view. The promised "further consideration" may, therefore, take an unexpected turn. But would it not be wiser for the Council to accept or reject the scheme purely on its merits, without being either awed by imaginary threats or buoyed up by false hopes?—Ceylon Observer.

[Since the above was written the Reform scheme has been adopted, on a note, by the Legislature Council of Ceylon.]

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This week's "OVERLAND CHINA MAIL" provides a diversity of reading matter which will be highly appreciated by folks in the Old Country and friends in other parts of the world. Remember, the "OVERLAND" is the only weekly news budget published in the Colony which carries illustrations.

Among the main topics in the current number — which should be posted without fail—are the following:—

Startling capture of men suspected to have taken part in a daring China Coast piracy under the leadership of a woman;

Sensational drop of the dollar's value; what the Government of China is going to do about it; the gold basis, etc.;

Prolonged cold snap causing, incidentally, deaths from exposure in Hong Kong and untold suffering elsewhere;

University congregation and notable speeches by the Chief Justice and Governor;

British vessel on fire in the harbour.

Letters to relatives and friends in other parts of the world frequently fail to be written even by the most ardent correspondents. It is a kindly thought, therefore, to ensure that those away from the Colony, or folks at Home, should have an unfailing supply of Hong Kong and China news every week—by means of a subscription to the "Overland China Mail."

Without any trouble of packing and worrying about the Post Office on your part, and at a one-and-only cost of H.K.$3.75 for three months, the "Overland China Mail" will be sent Home for you every week, catching the mail regularly. It contains just the news, features and pictures from the daily "China Mail" that make a studied appeal to people with any interest whatsoever in Hong Kong, and many letters testify to the keen pleasure and interest its weekly arrival brings.

For your folks at Home to receive this weekly budget, or to keep yourself posted with affairs during your absence, all that you have to do is to drop a note to the "Overland China Mail."

The word "Overland" is a reminder of the experience behind the production, it having been published since the early days of the Colony, to be sent OVERLAND because there was no Suez Canal, and that was the quickest route by which to get mail Home. In the march of times the "Overland China Mail" has become the only weekly news budget which has a pictorial supplement with local photographs. It is made just to suit requirements, as it has done all along. What more could be desired?

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"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL."

THE MOTORISTS' PAGE

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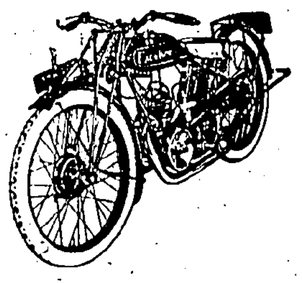

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RELIABILITY

Enormous Distance Covered

Some years ago I had the pleasure of assisting in the overhaul of a certain water-cooled flat-twin car. It was neither very fast nor very slow, and it was being "decoked" after running some 35,000 miles—the owner was not quite sure to an odd thousand or two!—without having given any indication of the omission. It was attended to simply and solely because of our great curiosity; and when we returned the various bits to their respective niches the car ran just two miles an hour more slowly.

I had looked on this as something of a record until a week or two ago I picked up an aeronautical paper on a bookstall. In it was the description of how a four-cylinder, aircooled aircraft engine had run 600 hours with all its parts sealed up. This was a De Havilland "Gipsy" engine; it was taken from stock, and it was flown for 600 hours—not just run on a bench.

In the course of that colossal hourage the "Moth" covered some 51,000 miles in the hands of various pilots, mainly in short portions. This meant numerous full throtle take-offs and climbs, and the machine was consuming petrol at the rate of 19½ m.p.g., at a cruising speed of something in the vicinity of 90 m.p.h. And anyone whose hands have held the stick and throttle know what a "cruising" speed is: one climbs on full throttle and, having reached two thousand, one eases back the throttle the slightest bit so that the engine does not actually run all out.

The cost of petrol and oil for that 51,000 miles was one penny per mile; the cost of all replacements needed at the end was £7 2s. 11d., and the difference in output on the bench at the beginning and at the end of the test was merely 2½ b.h.p. At the commencement the "Gipsy" developed 94.7 b.h.p., and at the end 92.3 b.h.p.—at 2,050 r.p.m.

It also appeared that a geared "Jaguar" radial aircooled engine has covered, without overhaul, some 54,000 miles, with 4,000 full throttle take-offs, on Sir Alan Cobham's tour.

Well, well. . . . ! Against these performances must be set the facts that the engines were pulling a steady load, and were not subjected to many violent accelerations; that they were each running a good deal more slowly than most car engines would be turning over at similar throttle openings; and that, finally, the "Jaguar" certainly, and possibly the "Gipsy," was made from more carefully selected material than any car engine.

Nevertheless, it gives one cause for odious comparisons with some cars, doesn't it?—H.A.T. in the Autocar.

USE THE CORRECT PLUGS

When the engine is not at its best it is usually the sparking plugs that get the lion's share of the blame. The modern sparking plug is, however, very reliable and efficient, and if the engine is sluggish, does not idle smoothly, or misses momentarily at different speeds, it will probably be found that wear and tear, leaking ignition cables, a weak coil, worn distributor points, or faulty carburetter adjustment are the real causes. If the plugs are at fault at all, then most likely an adjustment of the gap setting, or a good cleaning, is all that will be necessary to cure the trouble.

Again, there are "hot" and "cold" engines and the sparking plugs used should be suitable for the conditions prevailing in the combustion chambers. In the engine which has a tendency to foul its sparking plugs a "hotter" type of sparking plug should be used in preference to the one which is normally recommended.

If the engine becomes overheated and spits through the carburetter, it may be that the mixture is too weak, that the cooling system needs attention, or that the valves are sticking slightly, but an improvement may be made by fitting a "cooler type of plug than is usually recommended.

When 10,000 miles has been recorded, which is a good average distance for a year's driving, a new set of plugs should be installed.

PETROL

Qualities And Attributes

Apart from our food the most vital necessity in the world to-day is motor spirit, commonly called "petrol," and yet how many of the millions of people who are driving motor vehicles every day have any idea of what it is and where it comes from? (asks W. H. Goddard in the "Autocar").

Petrol is a product of pure petroleum, which is found in many parts of the world, and it is produced from this crude petroleum by a process called distillation. In the year 1859 the first petroleum well was drilled in Pennsylvania, U.S.A., by Colonel Drake, and in 1860 the total world's production of crude petroleum was only 500,000 barrels. Incidentally, one barrel is equal to 35 imperial gallons. In the year 1928 the world's production amounted to no fewer than 1,322,896,000 barrels, equal to over 46 thousand millions of gallons!

The following table shows the principal oil-producing countries and the quantities each produced in 1928:—

Country	No. of barrels.	Percentage of the world's total.
U.S.A.	900,364,000	68.2
Venezuela	105,000,000	8.0
Russia	87,800,000	6.7
Mexico	50,000,000	3.8
Persia	42,080,000	3.2
Roumania	30,600,000	2.3
Columbia	20,000,000	1.5
Peru	12,000,000	0.9
Argentina	9,100,000	0.7
British India	8,300,000	0.6
Trinidad	7,750,000	0.5
Poland	5,530,000	0.4

Smaller quantities were produced also in Egypt, Japan, Germany, Canada, France and Czecho-Slovakia, and even in Britain our one well produced a few tons.

Crude petroleum is won from the depths of the earth by drilling deep wells, the depth varying from 2,000 feet to 4,000 feet generally, although a record depth has been reached in Texas, where the oil was found at the enormous depth of 8,525 feet, or over 1½ miles! In some cases the oil flows to the surface, and in others it has to be pumped from the well.

Origin of Petrol

It is now generally accepted by the scientific world that the origin of these enormous subterranean deposits of this valuable mineral is organic, i.e., the result of the distillation by the heat and pressure of the earth of both animal and vegetable matter during a period of hundreds of thousands of years. The location of these deposits is a very difficult operation, but by studying surface indications and the geological formation, and latterly by the aid of delicate geophysical instruments, geologists can form a very good idea of the probability of finding oil. The only sure test, of course, is the drill, but drilling to these depths is a very expensive operation, and many hundreds of thousands of pounds have been lost in drilling dry holes.

Storage and Refining

The crude oil having been found, it is then run into huge steel tanks on the oil field and later is led into pipe lines and pumped away to the storage tanks at the refinery. These pipe lines are often many hundred miles in length, and at frequent intervals there are "boosting" stations where pumps work to force the oil along to the next section, and so on, until it finally reaches the refinery plant.

In due course the oil is passed into the stills and subjected to the process of heating. This is the process of distillation previously referred to. As the oil gets hotter it begins to give off a vapour, and this vapour is our "vital necessity" in gaseous form. The vapour is passed to collecting chambers, where it is cooled, and condensed into liquid form. This is our petrol, but as yet unwashed and not perfect enough for ordinary use. It is then washed and purified, and finally results as the water-white liquid which we use in cars and lorries every day.

The temperature at which this spirit is produced is about 150 deg. C. By further raising the temperature of the stills, up to about 300 deg. C., the residue of the crude oil gives off another well-known product, i.e., kerosene. After that come lubricating oils, gas oil, and other products, but we are only concerned with our much-needed petrol. This process is known as "straight distillation."

OIL

A simple thing, lubricating oil. Just a black or green or red fluid.

Yet represented in that simple oil are thousands of years of nature's work to produce the raw material of which it is made. Represented in lubricating oil are years of scientific research to determine the exact mixture of raw material required to make the finished product perform a certain function. Represented in it are hundreds of hours of laboratory experiment with methods of manufacture and temperatures. Represented in it is the actual labour of a thousand pair of hands assisted by machinery costing millions of dollars. Yes, a simple thing, lubricating oil. Yet men have poured their souls into making it. Just lubricating oil, it is true — but nevertheless a masterpiece, for it contains the hopes, the ideals of men. Such is the New Mobiloil.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

and produces generally about 25 to 30 per cent. of petrol from the crude petroleum, varying with the quality and district of production. Lower grade crudes, such as heavy Mexican oil, only give about 3 to 4 per cent. of petrol, but they are used for the production of heavy fuel oil for burning under boilers and for producing asphalt. Pennsylvania crude is the highest grade of oil, and Persian oil is also of a high grade, giving as much as 32 per cent.

Cracked Spirit

Many motorists must have heard the expression "cracked spirit" used. Owing to the enormous demand, some years ago oil chemists set to work to find some method of increasing the production of motor spirit from the crude oil. Several processes were evolved, but the principle on which they all work is very similar, and is as follows:—After the petrol has been extracted by the "straight distillation" process the residue is then passed into the cracking plant, which consists of special stills working under a violent heat and in the absence of air. The molecules are thus caused to split or "crack," hence the expression "cracked spirit," and a very large yield is obtained of a spirit of low boiling point, similar in many ways to straight run petrol. This spirit has, however, many disadvantages, but when blended with straight run petrol it makes a very good motor spirit with certain anti-knock properties.

Enormous quantities of this cracked spirit are made in the U.S.A., and in Britain there are also a few cracking plants working. With this aid the crude petroleum can be made to produce as much as 65 to 75 per cent. of motor spirit. During the last few months another process, called "hydrogenation," has been evolved which promises to go still further in this direction.

What is Petrol?

Next comes the question: "What is petrol, and how can it be made to supply the power for driving our cars?" Petrol is a liquid hydro-carbon, and its composition is approximately 84 per cent. carbon and 10 per cent. hydrogen. Its temperature of spontaneous ignition is about 265 deg. centigrade. When this liquid is vaporised and mixed with air, in the proportion of about 150 lb. of air to 1 lb. of petrol, it results in a very highly explosive mixture of gas, which, when highly compressed in a cylinder of an engine, and then fired by an electric spark, provides the necessary power to drive our cars.

This introduces a subject which is very important but very little understood; that is, the phenomenon known popularly as "pinking" or "knocking." All motorists of any experience know the unpleasant metallic hammering which takes place when their engines are suddenly called on to do extra work at low rates of revolution. The explanation of this is as follows:—When the explosive mixture, or gas, is highly compressed and at a temperature approaching its self-ignition point, and is then fired by the spark, only a part of the gas is ignited. The unburnt portion of the gas is then further compressed and its temperature rises considerably. This heat cannot be dissipated fast enough, and therefore the rising temperature finally ignites the unburnt gases setting up an explosive wave "out of time," and causing the metallic hammering commonly known and causes the engine to lose power.

If this pinking is allowed to persist it will cause the temperature of the cylinder to rise still further, and the sparking plug points will then get so hot that they will fire the gas in the cylinder before it is finally compressed, and before the spark has been produced. This is what is known as pre-ignition, and must not be confused with knocking. The two are quite distinct.

Pinking depends on the rate of burning of the gas, and this is limited by the compression worked. Most modern cars have a compression ratio of about 4½ to 1, which gives an actual compression pressure of about 60 to 70 lb. per square inch. This is sometimes too high for the brands of petrol generally available, and is the reason why most cars "pink" when made to do extra work at low rates of revolution. This subject is really a very intricate one, and many factors must be taken into account to explain it thoroughly.

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READING THE ROAD

Tracking Instinct of the Smooth, Confident Driver

EYES THAT ACT LIKE HEADLIGHTS

[By the Hon. Mrs. Victor Bruce]

There was a book of my childhood days entitled "Eyes and No Eyes"; I have only the vaguest idea of what it was all about, but the general impression remains that it dealt with the general question of keen observation, and with "those who have eyes to see, and see not."

Could anything be more applicable to the needs of motor-car driving? One has only to ride with several different drivers to appreciate how widely human beings vary in this respect. Most of those nerve-racking "emergencies," when the brakes go on with a scream, and the car careers giddily out of control in the mud, are caused by lack of observation.

By Fits and Starts

Apart from this extreme, it will be noticed that whereas one driver will take his passenger along in so smooth and pleasant a manner that he is really not conscious of travelling at all, another, over precisely the same course, at the same time and in all the same circumstances, will proceed so jerkily and unevenly that the passenger is kept in a state of apprehension all the way.

I suppose it is impossible to make an unobservant person really observant; but he simply must be improved if he is to become a good driver. Observation at the wheel partakes very largely of the nature of the Indian's tracking instinct.

Signs of the roadside which are not apparent to the uninitiated, or the unobservant, are read like an open book, and most, if not all, eventualities anticipated before the necessity for heavy braking or swerving arises. It is a science—but a science upon which it is impossible to write a text-book.

Eyes Vary Enormously

Every little thing on the road and the roadside means something; and when you get two or more such things, the possibilities of the combination meaning something quite different are infinite. Sometimes the most expert and considerate of drivers cannot read the story clearly—but then he knows there is a general need for care, in order not to be taken by surprise, whatever may happen.

But, I repeat, no text-book can be written on the subject. It is entirely a matter of natural instinct and subsequent training—experience, in fact—so, if I have succeeded in impressing the need for close observation, I will say no more to daunt the novice.

Natural characteristics of human vision affect the matter. There are wide-angle eyes, just as there are wide angle photographic lenses; eyes which see a long way ahead and tend to ignore the foreground, and others which see the foreground to the exclusion of the distant view. Something can be done to train the eyes themselves to take in a bigger field of vision than is natural to them, though eye strain and headache are very liable to result; and the obvious remedy is properly specified glasses.

Seeing Round Corners

Here, again, a little difficulty arises; for several friends of mine who have taken to wearing glasses when driving have told me of the problems which they have found themselves up against.

Glasses, I understand, have a tendency to limit the angle of vision, with the result that, just at first, if care is not exercised, the wearer finds himself practically blind to happenings at either side, which would have been in his normal field before.

In reversing, also, the necessity to turn the head and shoulders almost completely round in order to be able to see adequately to the rear is somewhat confusing, as it involves taking up a completely new and, maybe altogether uncomfortable position.

It is, apparently, a point to be remembered when being measured for a pair of glasses, to ensure that the widest possible angle of vision is provided; but so far as reversing is concerned, it will be found with a car which has a really large rear window that the greatest proportion of backward driving can be done by means of the driving mirror—an internal one, of course—and only the closest of manoeuvring, when there is no more than an inch or so to spare, will call for direct vision.

FOR PRINCE GEORGE

Recently there was delivered to H.R.H. Prince George an Alvis Silver Eagle four-door saloon, the body of which was built by the Lancefield Coachworks. This car is very quietly finished, as, of course, are all the cars belonging to members of the Royal Family, and the body and bonnet are covered in straight grain black fabric, the wings being finished in black cellulose. The design is of the four-door four-light type, and a falling division is fitted behind the front seats, so that the car may be owner or chauffeur-driven as desired. The upholstery is of brown furniture leather, and the interior woodwork is tastefully carried out in burr walnut. Ventilating louvres are fitted over the four windows, and chromium plating is used for external bright parts, while the interior fittings are silver-plated.

A novelty is the luggage trunk at the rear, for by moving a lever the ends extend so that golf clubs can be accommodated in the trunk. Normally these extending ends fit flush to the sides of the trunk. Tools are carried in lockers arranged behind the bottoms of the doors, and in one locker a cut-out switch is fitted, so that when this door is locked the car cannot be started.

MEETING A LION

"Sit Still in the Car Without Speaking"

An official notice issued by the Chief Game Warden of the Kruger National Park, South Africa, contains some useful hints for tourists on what to do when meeting a lion in its natural state. With improved motor roads through the National Park and the erection of rest houses, the number of visitors desiring to see the vast collection of wild game, and particularly the lions, is rapidly increasing. In order to inspire confidence among those unused to wild conditions, the Board of Control have, as a tentative measure, allowed one firearm per car to be carried "for defensive purposes only." In this concession lurks a possible danger, not only to the visitors themselves, but also to the permanent Park staff.

The lion, contrary to popular conception, says the Chief Warden, is naturally rather a lazy, good-natured animal, only dangerous to men by night when in a starving condition or by day when wounded or cornered, or, in the case of females, in defence of young. In the Park, the supply of natural food is so plentiful that lions are never badly pressed by their stomachs, and not once in the last 27 years has there been a single case of an unprovoked attack by a lion.

Lions who approach a car are merely actuated by an unbounded curiosity. The visitor who at once grabs his firearm does no harm so far, but there might be great harm should the weapon be discharged, and the bullet hit and wound the lion.

A lion thus crippled is henceforth temporarily or permanently debarred from capturing its natural prey, and becomes a constant danger to all passing that way. Apart from hunger altogether, a wounded lion is a dangerous beast to approach, even accidentally.

"In the event of encountering a troop of lions, or even a single animal," says the Warden, "a few blasts on the motorcar hooter will probably send them off at a trot. Such animals will never attack, and any hesitation they may show in going away may safely be put down to pure curiosity without any malice."

Another point which visitors should bear in mind is that a lioness with young cubs is as active and fierce in their defence as any other female, and considerably more dangerous than most. She does not know that no harm is intended, that perhaps only a photograph is required.

Safety in the Car

"In numerous encounters when on foot in the bush," the Warden says, reassuringly, "I have always found that if one remains perfectly still and makes no further attempt to advance, a lioness, after a first alarming demonstration of ferocity, will slowly retire, still growling, with one eye on her cubs and one eye on the intruder. When she is satisfied that her offspring are well away, she will suddenly turn and follow them.

"People in a motor-car are quite safe so long as they remain inside, because at present the motor-car is not directly connected in the lioness's mind with man, the enemy. It is unlikely that she has been able to 'get the wind'—always the determining factor—and she is too conscious of what she means to her family to take an unnecessary risk with what she thinks to be a strange new type of animal.

"If, therefore, visitors in a motor-car should encounter a lioness with cubs, say, not larger than an Irish terrier, standing in the roadway, the car should be stopped or slightly backed, at once, and everyone should keep as still as possible, and above all, not talk except in a very low tone."

"SKYSCRAPER" CAR

Tendency of U.S. Design

American's national showing of custom built motor cars, known as the Automobile Salon, has been in progress in Chicago. The exhibition indicates that style in automobiles is changing and that the familiar body lines of some of the oldest and best known makes eventually will be discarded.

Modern design, so apparent in the architecture of buildings, is beginning to have its effect on the shape of the radiator and the cut of the body of automobiles. The engineers who shape the new cars are trying to imitate the new contour of skyscrapers both in colour and line, or silhouette, as some of them call it. They go in for effects that lead the eye to the belief that the shape of a vehicle is rakish and foreshortened, altogether out of proportion to actual measurement.

These car builders seek to convey the same kind of an impression as the drawings that make buildings look as if they are top heavy. In the cars it is done by setting the bodies lower than ever on the chassis, by pinching in the lower end of the radiators so that the slope is upward instead of downward, by slanting the windshield and doors backward, by flattening the tops and by squaring the corners of the windows here and curving them there, in order to give the effect of length easy to translate into speed and motion.

European Characteristics

In this year's designs the long hood is the badge of European style, and many of the American custom body builders are copying it for convertible and sport body types. Other European characteristics include the use of sliding roofs to let sunshine into some of the sport coupes. On the roadster, coupe and phaeton type, the body panels are carried down below the chassis level, and in certain models it has been possible to mount the door sills so low that running boards have been done away with.

As in other years, the distinction of exhibiting the highest priced car in the Salon went to a foreign market, although the body design was by an American builder. This was the Rolls Royce town car, listing at $21,000, for which Brewster and Company fashioned body and coach work. In this model the upholstery is by Boyriven of France, and it is said only enough of it was woven for half a dozen cars. The tonneau is embellished with wood inlay, said to have cost more than $2,000. It is by Orsenigo, an interior decorator of New York.

The total value of the ninety-five cars exhibited in the Salon approximated $1,000,000 and there were no cars listed lower than $9,000. The number of firms represented by chassis and body designs was half as large again as that of any previous salon. Five nations were represented; Britain, the United States, Germany, Belgium and Italy.

Trivialities

One of the oddities noted in the exhibition was the absence in some of the smartest bodies of vanity cases which for years have been supposed to hold charm for milady. Now, however, it is considered that most women carry their own cosmetic kits, so the makers do not mount them in the cars any more. Instead they have put in more and better cigarette lighters and ash trays, which it is thought will be of real convenience in view of the increasing use of tobacco among women. One foreign built car also has as a trick device a table that can be set up in the tonneau. When not in use it can be folded into the back of the driver's compartment.

Rayon in interior trimming made its first appearance in a motor car, as did Italian goat hide, which was used as the outer material in a car with fabric body. The snake skin seen in the cars of former years was confined to only one or two models. Its use for upholstery and seat covering is being displaced by the come-back that leathers in novelty finishes and hues are making.

The mechanical innovations were confined to two front drivers—the Cord and the Ruxton—and two cars which were equipped with superchargers, the Stutz and the Mercedes (German.) The Stutz supercharger was mounted in front and at the base of the radiator. It is controlled from the instrument board. A wire grille is mounted in front of it to keep out stones thrown up from the roadway.

The supercharger is of the low pressure, positive displacement type, running at the same speed as the engine shaft, and is furnished as optional equipment. It is intended to function at any speed in contrast with the superchargers on the racing cars, which do not cut in until the car is travelling sixty-five miles an hour or more.

14 WHEELS

Articulated Lorry Designed

A 14-wheeled articulated lorry has been designed by Messrs. Scammell Lorries, Limited, of Watford, for transporting machinery units weighing up to 100 tons, and is in no sense a trailer. It thus marks a radical departure from customary practice in road transport of this character, and, apart from any question of improved manoeuvrability, should be decidedly more economical than the two or three traction engines and trailer generally employed, if only on account of labour costs.

A number of points have to be carefully considered in the design of such a vehicle, which are not obvious at first sight. The load must be distributed fairly uniformly between the various wheels, and there must be a sufficient number of the latter to ensure that the load per wheel is below that likely to cause damage to the road surface. Further, the distribution of weight on the wheels must not be seriously disturbed by road camber or irregularities; in other words, there must be no danger of the load being concentrated on a few wheels only. While, on the one hand, it is desirable that the load line should be as low as possible, to give the maximum clearance under bridges, on the other hand, it is essential that the centre of the truck should clear the road when the vehicle is negotiating anything in the nature of a hump. Finally, a high tractive effort is required on occasions, and there must be no danger of overheating when the vehicle is driven for long periods at a speed of 3 to 4 m.p.h.

The forepart of the vehicle, forming the motor unit, has a two-wheel axle in front, and two two-wheel axles in line at the rear. The two-wheel axles are mounted so that they can oscillate about their centres on a horizontal longitudinal axis. These axles are the driving axles for the whole vehicle. The front axle of the unit is fitted with single rubber-tyred wheels, and the two rear axles of the unit with twin rubber-tyred wheels.

Load-Carrying Portion

The load-carrying portion of the vehicle consists of box-girder side members, pin-pointed at the front to the foot of two swan-neck brackets, and carried on bogies at the rear. The horizontal arms of the two swan-neck brackets are bridged to form the platform of a turntable, of which the lower portion is mounted on the motor unit above the rear axles. The rear ends of the side members terminate in a massive forged-steel cross member. This member carries a swinging bracket at each end, and these brackets, in turn, terminate in trunnion bearings, on which the axles are mounted in a similar way to the driving axles on the motive unit. There are thus four axles at the rear end of the vehicle, arranged in two pairs in line, and having complete freedom to follow either longitudinal or transverse irregularities in the road surface. Each of the wheels on these axles is twin-rubber tyred, so that it will be clear that the load is distributed over fourteen wheels, or twenty-six tyres.

Space does not permit of our entering into the detail design of the lorry, but it may be mentioned that it is fitted with a standard Scammell engine, developing 80 brake horse-power, and with main and auxiliary gear boxes giving eight forward speeds. Although the normal running speed with a full load is from 3 to 4 miles per hour, the top gear ratio enables about 6 m.p.h. to be attained if required. There is sufficient power to climb gradients up to 1 in 10 with full load. It is evident that exceptionally powerful brakes are essential in the event of its being necessary to hold the load on a hill. The brakes provided on the motor unit consist of a hand-operated screw brake on the driving wheels, and a transmission brake that can be applied either by hand or foot. The latter brake is geared up considerably, and it is stated by the makers that it is sufficiently powerful to hold the vehicle on a 1 in 10 gradient with only moderate pressure on the hand lever, and to enable a re-start to be made without either excessive clutch slip or the use of scotches. In addition to the brakes mentioned, all the wheels on the carrier have internal-expanding brakes operated from the rear platform.—Engineering.

Air Race Fuel

The Vacuum Oil Company has received a letter from the committee of the Western Australian Centenary expressing keen appreciation of the assistance rendered by the company in regard to the fuelling of machines in connection with the air race. The letter adds that the organisation throughout was of the highest order, and attributes a great deal of the success of the contest to that factor.

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MOTOR TRAPS

Foreign Policemen and Their Methods

In France you seldom see them outside the big cities. In Paris they are efficient—we were once stopped twice in a mile, first for having dirty number plates, next for passing a stationary tram on the "wrong" side—but courteous, for they put their notebooks away when we revealed ourselves as foreigners.

In Czecho-Slovakia they wear funny little bowler hats and stop all the traffic to give a British car free passage. In Austria, even in the smaller cities, the streets are alive with police who are full of enthusiasm for their job. At Innsbruck, for instance, we watched a point-duty man for several minutes, during which time every single vehicle received its individual traffic instructions.

The German police are many and grim. They set speed-traps and when they catch anyone they fine him five marks (5s.) on the spot. They give him a receipt and promise to return the excess if on further consideration they find they have charged too much!—V.T.B. in the Autocar.

LOITERING AT 50 M.P.H.

Professor W. Morgan, President of the Institution of Automobile Engineers, envisages the time when special roads will allow cruising speeds of 100 m.p.h. and motorists will be fined for loitering if they travel at less than 50 m.p.h. This prophecy was made on the occasion of the tenth annual dinner of the Institution, when he occupied the chair, and replied to the toast of that body, proposed by Mr. George Munro, President of the C.M.U.A.

In the course of the evening the Institution medal was presented to Capt. J. S. Irving, in recognition of his achievement in designing the "Golden Arrow," in which Major Sir Henry Segrave put up the present world's record speed of 231 m.p.h. at Daytona last spring.

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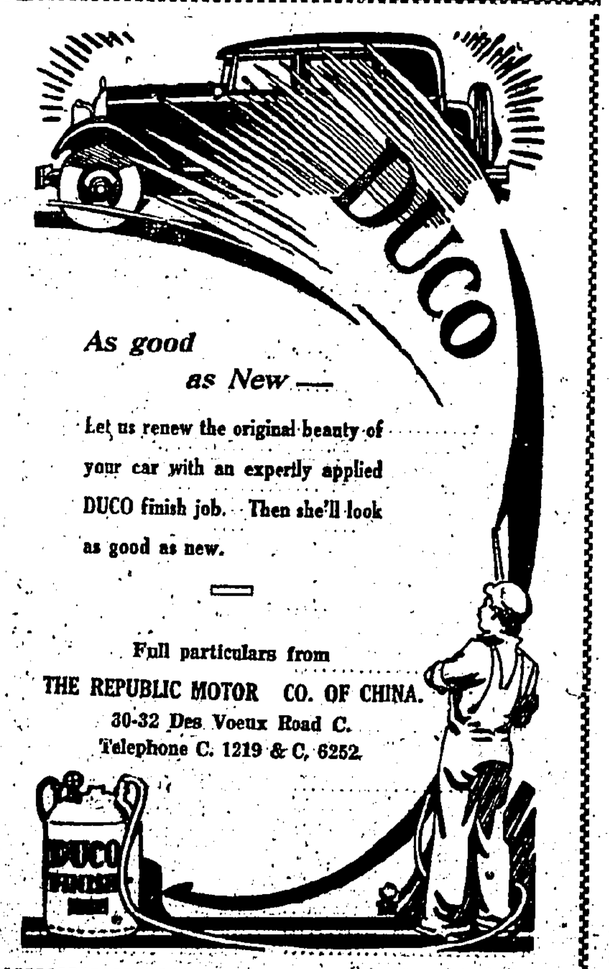

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The China Mail

Thursday, January 16, 1930.
Twelfth Moon, 17th Day.

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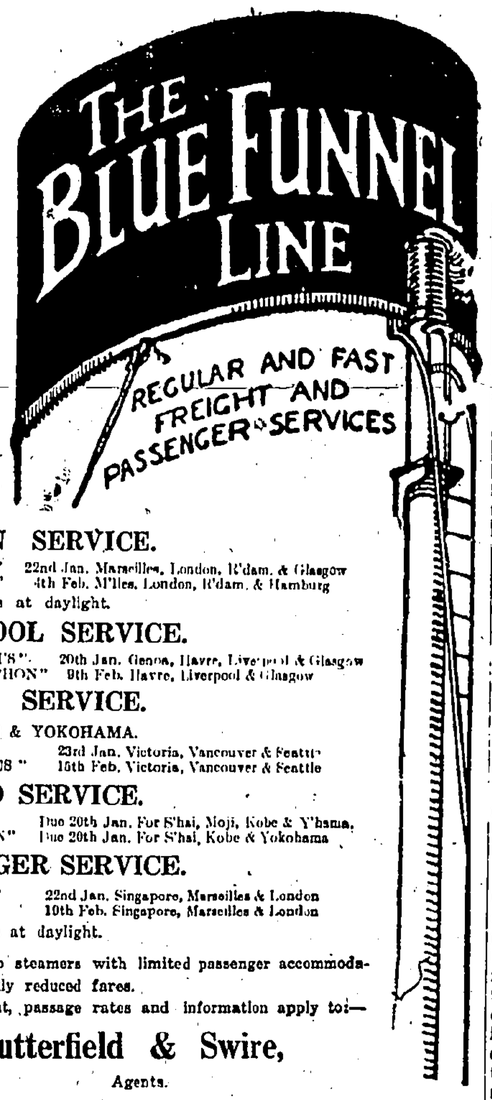

LONDON SERVICE.
*"ANTENOR" 22nd Jan. Marseilles, London, R'dam. & Glasgow
"ACHILLES" 4th Feb. M'lles, London, R'dam. & Hamburg
* Sails at daylight.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.
"ANTILOCHUS". 20th Jan. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"BELLEROPHON" 9th Feb. Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE.
via KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
"IXION" 23rd Jan. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
"TYNDAREUS" 13th Feb. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

INWARD SERVICE.
"MENTOR" Due 20th Jan. For S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"LAOMEDON" Due 20th Jan. For S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

NOTICE

Holders of Wireless Licences are advised that under the Wireless Telegraphy Regulations all such licences expire on December 31, and that licences for the new year must be renewed as early as possible during the month of January.

List of vessels to be expected in wireless communication with Hong Kong Radio Office:—Havenstein, Kaga Maru, Emp. of Canada, Borneo, General Metzinger, Hongpeng, Yuryo Maru, Tsang Woo, Kumakata Maru, Shirala, Antung, Kwangchow, Sinkiang, Kiangsu, Changchow, Glengarry, Emp. of Russia, President McKinley.

INWARD MAILS

From	Per
THURSDAY, JANUARY 16.	
Australia and Manila	Kaga Maru
FRIDAY, JANUARY 17.	
Manila	Empress of Russia
Shanghai, Amoy and Swatow	Sinkiang
U.S.A. (Seattle, December 28, 1929), Canada, Japan and Shanghai	President McKinley
Japan and Shanghai	Khiva
Calcutta and Straits	Shirala
Europe via Suez (Letters and Papers, London, Dec. 19 & Parcels, Dec. 12, 1929)	Karmala
SATURDAY, JANUARY 18.	
Shanghai and Swatow	Nanchang.
Japan and Shanghai	Siberia Maru
SUNDAY, JANUARY 19.	
Amoy	Takada
Straits	Haruna Maru
MONDAY, JANUARY 20.	
Manila	President Taft
Japan and Shanghai	Tenyo Maru
TUESDAY, JANUARY 21.	
Japan	Montevideo Maru
Japan and Shanghai	Antenor

OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per	
THURSDAY, JANUARY 16.		
Japan and *Europe via Siberia	Kaga Maru	4.30 p.m.
Swatow and Bangkok	Hermod	5 p.m.
Saigon	Taming	5 p.m.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 17.		
Haiphong	Canton	1.30 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan and *Europe via Saigon	Wong Shek Kung	4.30 p.m.
Siberia	Karmala	4.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & *S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles	Khiva (Due Marseilles, Feb. 15.)	
K.P.O.	G.P.O.	
Parcels ..... Jan. 17, 4.30 p.m.	Parcels ..... Jan. 17, 5 p.m.	
Registration .... Jan. 18, 9 a.m.	Registration Jan. 18, 9.45 a.m.	
Letters ..... 10 a.m.	Letters ..... 10.30 a.m.	
SATURDAY, JANUARY 18.		
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Limchow	8.30 a.m.
SUNDAY, JANUARY 19.		
Formosa via Swatow and Amoy	Canton Maru	9 a.m.
Bangkok via Swatow	Kaigan	9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Hai Ning	9 a.m.
MONDAY, JANUARY 20.		
Shanghai	Haruna Maru	10.30 a.m.
Straits	Antilochus	2.30 p.m.

*Superscribed correspondence only.

EXPENDITURE OF THE FRENCH ARMY

STRIKING COMPARISONS WITH BRITISH: DELUSIVE FIGURES

"ALLEGED" REDUCTION

At the recent discussion in the French Chamber of the Army Estimates, there was a remarkable speech by M. Daladier, who made a scathing exposure of the figures put before Parliament. Various devices were employed to cover up the real expenditure and hide the real magnitude of French preparation for war. The report presented to Parliament represented France as one of the least armed countries in the world, at least relatively.

The figure given of the effectives of the active army next year is 440,419, which cannot include the 200,000 colonial troops, some of whom are quartered in France, and must make some other omissions. The late Minister of War, M. Painleve, gave in the Chamber last year the estimate strength of the French Army on a peace footing in 1930, which was well over 700,000. It is, indeed, larger than the normal strength before the war, although smaller, of course, than in the abnormal conditions existing after November, 1913, when two annual contingents of conscripts had been called up in one year, a measure which, as M. Montigny remarked recently, amounted to a partial mobilization.

Figures Challenged

The number of French conscripts has been diminished since the end of the war by the reduction of the period of military service, but the loss is compensated by an increase in professional soldiers and colonial troops. Moreover, the substitution of civilian employees for soldiers in non-military capacities, such as clerical work, increases the effective military strength. The total number of civilian employees is to be brought up to 50,000.

The estimated cost of the army, according to the report, will be in round figures Frs. 6,520,000,000 (£52,160,000). This the Reporter said, was about £40,000 less than the expenditure of 1929, including the supplementary estimates and lower than the expenditure of 1913, which was £56,000,000. The Reporter was thus able to put before the Chamber a comparative table showing that France had reduced her military expenditure since 1913, whereas Great Britain, the United States, Italy, Japan, and Belgium had all increased theirs. The increase in the British expenditure on the army was said to be 16.6 per cent. Another table demonstrated that the total expenditure of France on war preparations—army, navy, and Air Service—was less by rather more than £4,000,000 than in 1913, whereas in other countries it was much higher.

M. Daladier had no difficulty in riddling these figures, which he showed to be fictitious. He pointed out that the figures in the report did not include the cost of the military Air Service and that a considerable part of the army expenditure was dissimulated in other estimates. When, he said, all this other expenditure was included, the real cost of the army in 1930 would be £67,600,000, whereas the estimated cost in the Budget of 1914 was about £63,200,000, and the average annual cost in the five years, 1908-1912, the normal pre-war years, was only about £34,400,000. M. Daladier further said that statements made by the Reporter himself showed that supplementary estimates to the amount of about £17,360,000 would be required, and this would bring the total cost of the army, navy, and Air Services up to £115,400,000, which exceeded all the rest of the national expenditure, excluding the service of the debt, by £16,000,000. Was there, he asked, another country in the world where there was such a relation between the military and civil expenditure?

Comparison with Britain

M. Daladier also said that no other army in the world had 29,000 officers, as France had, or anything like that number, and that Great Britain spent no more on defending a Colonial Empire with 400,000,000 inhabitants than France spent on defending one with 60,000,000. In French East Africa there were more than three times as many troops as in British East Africa, which had more than double the population. In Syria, with a population of about 2,500,000, France had 18,000 soldiers, not including auxiliaries and Syrian legions, whereas in the territories for which Great Britain had a mandate, where the population was twice was much, the number of British soldiers was 720.

M. Daladier also dealt with the methods of the French Army, which he held to be out of date, and insisted that in modern warfare material was more important than numerous effectives. The speech was loudly applauded by all the parties of the Left.

STRANDED!

Bob-Haired Miss Without a "Bob"

STEALS FIVE DOLLARS

A bob-haired Chinese girl who gave her age as 16 years, was charged before Mr. A. W. G. H. Grantham this morning with the theft of a $5 note from a food stall in Hillier Street.

Accused stated that she was brought down from Canton by a man who lived with her for some time in a house in Wanchai. Then he suddenly disappeared. The principal tenants of the Wanchai house told her that they were moving out and asked her to find other lodging. The reason she stole was because she wanted money to go back to Canton. She had no means of subsistence here. If she could return to Canton her godmother would look after her.

The Magistrate ordered the girl to be kept in Police custody until to-night when she will be sent away.

$ RATE UNCHANGED

The official quotation of the dollar to-day remained at 1s/6.15/16d, on demand, as it was yesterday, in spite of silver rising ¼ to 21.3/8. On the other hand, it will be recalled that silver dropped 5/16 yesterday and the dollar did not fall.

Little or no business was reported this morning and the market rate is given as 1s/7.¾d buyers, for ready.

CALENDAR REFORM MOVEMENT

ELEVEN NATIONS WILLING TO CONFER

13-MONTH YEAR

Geneva.—The League of Nations has announced that eleven nations have already followed the example of the United States in forming national committees for the reform of the calendar.

As in the case of the United States, all these committees are composed of leading bankers, industrial leaders, astronomers, scientists, and men of the highest standing and authority on the subject. The last committee formed is in Holland, under the presidency of Professor A. A. Nijland, professor of astronomy at the University of Utrecht. The countries that have already taken this initiative are the United States, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Hungary, Nicaragua, Panama, Holland, Peru, and Salvador.

As soon as the majority of the nations of the world have complied with the League's suggestion on this subject and public opinion has been educated up to the desirability of the reform, the League will convoke an international conference and endeavour to arrange an international convention on the subject. It is considered that, in all probability, the basis for the reform will be a 13-month year of 28 days to the month, with the same weekday falling the entire year around on the same date.

It is also hoped that arrangements can be made for fixing a permanent date for Easter, provided the consent of all the leading Christian religions of the world can be secured.—United Press.

FOR CHARITY

Result of K.F.C. "Ne'erday"

The President and members of the Kowloon Football Club desire to express their thanks to all residents of Kowloon and Hong Kong who so kindly supported the Club on the occasion of their annual charity match held on New Year's Day.

The results were most gratifying as the sum of $726.86 was realised for charity.

This amount has now been distributed as follows:—

Poppy Day Fund	$200.00
Blind Home, Kowloon	200.00
Ministering Children's League	179.54
Dr. Barnado's Homes £12.0.0	147.32

CEYLON LOAN

Lists Opened: Issue Over Subscribed

Rugby, Yesterday.

Lists for a new five per cent. loan for the Government of Ceylon were opened this morning and closed this afternoon, issue being over-subscribed. The entire amount of issue was £1,250,000 of which, however, £350,000 had already been placed in the terms of the prospectus. Applications are being invited for the balance of £900,000 at £99.—British Wireless Service.

SOUGHT AIR PRIZE

Young Student Fails to Reach India

Rugby, Yesterday.

Man Mohan Singh, a young Indian student at Bristol University, who started from Croydon last Saturday on an attempt to fly to India and win the Aga Khan's prize of £500 offered to the first Indian making such a flight, returned to Croydon to-day from Le Bourget in an ordinary mail aeroplane. He met with a series of mishaps and his aeroplane was badly damaged in Sunday's gale.—British Wireless Service.

HOUSEBREAKING CHARGE

With a previous conviction in December, 1929, for a similar offence of house breaking, a Chinese was at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning sentenced to six months' hard labour for breaking into and entering two unnumbered houses at Bedford Road, Taikoktsui, and stealing two brass water taps.

Majestic THEATRE
NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW at 2.30, 5.30, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"SPEEDY"

Last chances of seeing Harold's latest comedy. When you see his car gallop through New York your heart will play tag with your tonsils. Your hair will come to attention and your laugh will shake the building.

Showing for the FIRST TIME in Hong Kong.

Novarro in a Flaming South Sea Romance!

with
RENEE ADOREE
DONALD CRISP
DOROTHY JANIS
HEAR
NOVARRO'S
GOLDEN VOICE

From the story by John Russell. Scenario by Dorothy Farnum.

Fox Movietone News.
Glon Temple Festival Dare-Devil Riders in Crystal Palace Football in U.S.A.

COMEDY
Marguerite Churchill in "FURNACE TROUBLE"

DANCING
BAKHMANN and MISS OLGA VOROBIEVA Acrobatic-Dancers.

AT THE QUEEN'S
TO-DAY TO SATURDAY.
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

THE GREATEST EMOTIONAL DRAMA EVER SCREENED

HEART of a NATION

featuring GEORGE SIDNEY

A picture that will stir you to the depths!

AT THE STAR
TO-DAY TO SATURDAY
At 5.30
AT 9.15
ITALIAN GRAND OPERA.

DRAMA that will send the blood tingling through your veins. Thrilling! Enthralling!

DOLORES DEL RIO in "Revenge"

UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

AT THE WORLD
FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.20.

CHY LOONG.
NEW SEASON PRESERVED GINGER.
Best quality—Prompt attention to Exporters.
Office:—231, Queen's Road Central, 2nd floor. Tel. Central 2530.
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ASPIRIN
SAY "BAYER ASPIRIN" and INSIST!

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